Previous references.
Lee 42-08-1&2
17-06-3&4
108-07-1&2

Later references.
Police 82-09.
PD 116-10-1&2
Fue 66-13. 8&10714

1908.
(Police)

File No. 126-08
Serial Nos. 1—3

112
123

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1—3

Part B. for September 1909.

SUBJECT.

Report on the capture of a dangerous Pamlore gang in the Kadur District.

From

1. The I. G. of Police in Mysore no. 4399/441 dt 13.2.09
Submits a report on the capture of a dangerous gang of Pamlores in the Kadur Dt and makes certain recommendations about the Superintendents of Police who worked hard in the matter.

2. Do The D.G. of Police in Mysore no. J 3099 dt 13.4.09
Thanks the officers concerned for their good work.

G. R. S. 58

3. Do. The D.G. of Police in Mysore no. J 836 dt 21.9.09
Places on record Govt's appreciation

of the valuable services rendered by Messrs Ramaswamiah, Wilkinson & Ranoji Rao and directs the I. G. to make a separate reference regarding the grant of suitable rewards to subordinate Police officers and others who rendered good service in this connection.

G.R.S. 11] 190 7.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Police.)

NOTES.

File No. 1264/08

FILE HEADING.

Report on the capture of a dangerous Pandaram gang in the Kadur Dt.

From

The I. G. of Police in Mysore.

No. 4399/441 Dated 13.12.07 Received 15.12.07

Diary No. J2079 | Enclos. 3 & 5 photos | Spare Copies .. | Serial No. /

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits a report on the capture of a dangerous gang of Pandarams in the Kadur Dt. on 9.10.08; requests the reconsideration of the G.O.s regarding the confirmation of Mr. Wilkinson & the exemption of Mr. Ramaswamiah from passing the Civil Examination; & recommends the grant of suitable rewards in the shape of a gold watch or medal to Nadig Gowda Rao & Inspector Sundara Rajaiyar.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

7/W / Govt. in their order nos. J1955-

7/T Police 108-07-2 dt 28.12.07 & J 44-92-Police 17-06-7

7/P dt 12.8.07 & J 1086-7-Police/42-08-2 dt 14.10.08 declined to grant an exemption to Mr. B. Ramaswamy from passing the Civil Examination &

NOTES—First sheet

GPB—30,000—3-4-07.

Serial No.

to confirm Mr. Wilkinson from 10.7.05 the date of his appointment as Dy. Asst. Supdt. The D.E. now also states that these two officers have rendered very good service in the capture of the Pandoe gang and recommends that in consideration of this the above G.O.s may be reconsidered. He has also subd. 5 photographs of the members of the gang for information.

Subd. for orders.

B.G.
19.2.09

20/2/09 The letter of the Dy. of Police and the very interesting report of the Assistant Superintendents speak for themselves. Attention is particularly invited to the paragraphs* dealing with the methods usually adopted by the Gangs in Committing dacoities and the very intelligent measures they adopt to frustrate the vigilance of the Police.

3 Regarding the captures themselves, little need be added to what has already been said in the graphic report now Submitted by Mr. Dewa-

* Vide 7th & 8th succeeding paragraphs.

GPB—50.000—18-5-08

Serial No.

Raja has deserves the thanks of the Government for the Successful Capture of one of the most dangerous Criminal Gangs that have raided in Mysore territory

~~He recommends for favourable consideration~~

4 In regard to the Subordinate Officers that took part in the Capture, he recommends for favorable recognition the Services of two of them viz Mr B. Ramaswamaiya B.A., Acting Asstt Supt of Police, Chitaldrug and Mr F. W. Wilkinson, Asstt Supt of Police Kadur.

5 Lastly As regards the former Mr Deva Raj's case he recommends that, as Mr Rama Swamaiya was prevented from utilising the leave which he had taken to prepare himself for the Civil Examination (Local Service) and was Consequently unable to appear for the Same, he may be Exempted from passing it, "under the very Extraordinary Circumstances of public Service which prevented him from sitting for the Examination" He remarks that Mr Rama Swamaiya's

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50.000—13-5-08

Serial No.

Services in capturing the gang was "invaluable". Mr Ramaswamiya has been acting as Asstt Commr since 1903.

6 In regard to Mr Wilkinson Mr Deva Raje's Govt states that his services could be best appreciated by considering his confirmation as Asstt in the Cadre of Asstt Commrs as having taken effect from the date on which he was first appointed to act as Asstt Supt of Police (11th July 03). This will give a slightly increased pension to Mr Wilkinson, whose retirement, under the age rule, will be due next December.

7 Both the above recommendations (viz Exemption of Mr Ramaswamiya from passing Civil Examinations and confirmation antedating Mr Wilkinson's date of confirmation) were once considered by Government in the files now put up but were not sanctioned. The Dy. has repeated them in view of the special work done by both the officers since then.

Mr Deva Raje's Govt also recommends

*Govt file no 108/07 also 102

Police file no 17/06 also 3-4

Police file 68/05 also 192

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—17-3-07

Serial No.

the presentation of a gold watch or medal of the value of Rs 500/- to one Mr Nadig Gunu Rau who gave Considerable assistance to the police in the matter of Communicating intelligence &c. and to also to Police Inspector Sundara Raja Iyengar.

9 The D.G. states further that the men who did good work will be given suitable rewards.

26. 2. 09. (Secretary).

10 The report may be recorded with a suitable expression of thanks & appreciation of the services of the various officers concerned.

11 Gold medals of the value of 50 Rs may be given to Mr Nadig Gunu Rau & Inspector Sundararajeiengar

12 ~~As regards~~ The D.G. makes special recommendations in the case of Mr B. Ramaswamaiya and Mr Wilkinson. In the case of the former exemption from passing the Civil Exams Part I or II may be given as a special reward for meritorious services rendered by him & h

NOTE—Contn sheet.

Serial No.

may be confirmed as asst Comm^r at a early opportunity. He is ~~senior to Mr Latchem~~ a permanent anuldar of the 1st class on 250 Rs from 1 July 07 & is senior to Mr Lakshmanasami & others acting as asst Commrs. If considered desirable he may be confirmed now or at the next opportunity.

15 As regards Mr Wilkinson ~~it would seem to be~~ instead of Counting his acting service for pension Govt may take it into consideration & grant him a slightly higher pension than he would be otherwise entitled to He is due to retire ~~at the end of~~ in Nov

Dewan through 2nd C^y

CHB 4/3/09

4/3/09

14

Mr Devanayagam is entitled to the highest credit for organizing the measures for the Capture of this dangerous gang & for carrying them to a successful Conclusion. He well deserves

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPD—50,000—13-5-08

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

M File No. 116 of 1908-09 7

Serial No.

The thanks of Government for Rao Ramasimmiah may be accepted for preparing the Civil Recommendations and Confirmed as an Asst Commissioner

15 Mr Wilkinson may be granted a bonus or an enhanced pension. It may not be possible to antedate his promotion to the grade of Asst Comm

The minor recommendations of the Dy Supdt of Police may be accepted

1216 5/10/09 Secy.

5/10/09 Secy.

5/10/09.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—50,000—23-10-05

Serial No.

16 I agree, except as regards the exemption recommended which should be considered in Council. I think it is wrong in principle to grant exemptions. This will cut at the very root of the Civil Service Scheme which was elaborated two years ago and under which the whole Civil Service was reorganised and the benefits of the coveted Civil Service extended to branches of the service which had no recognised status till then. Down from the days of the British Commission the passing of the prescribed tests had been rigorously insisted upon before an officer was admitted into the ranks of Assistant Commissioners which originally included Revenue, Judicial and Police Assistants. It is not necessary to refer to the later changes in the scheme for admission to the grade of Assistant Commissioners. When the scheme was taken up in 1906 for re-consideration it was decided to bring the Police, Excise, Survey and Accounts branches also into the Civil Service, with a view to raising the status of these services and also to afford scope for officers in these services to rise to the highest appointments in the State. But, for admission to the newly organised service, it was laid down that the passing of certain tests was indispensable. It will disorganise the whole scheme if exceptions are allowed to be made in regard to passing the examinations prescribed. No doubt exemptions were allowed when the scheme was first formed to avoid having outside the cadre a large number of men who were already in the different branches of the service which were amalgamated to form the new service, and

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

Serial No.

who had passed only the tests required for their different departments. This was under the Government order of 2nd April 1907, but it was distinctly understood at the time that the doors would be closed after the candidates then on the rolls had been admitted. Passing the tests has been insisted on in all cases that have subsequently come up and the Acting Assistant Commissioners were also warned some time ago by Government Proceedings that unless they passed the tests they would not be confirmed. Thus candidates have had nearly two years notice and many who were acting then and since have been delaying have qualified themselves and their cases are pending.

17 As remarked above any relaxation of the rule will strike at the very root of the scheme organised after so much discussion and deliberation. If Mr. Ramaswamiya is to be exempted from passing the Civil tests, Mr. O'Doherty will come up next and ask to be exempted from all tests and thus the very object of the scheme will be defeated and we should be reverting to the old chaos from which some order was evolved in 1906.

18 I would reward Mr. Ramaswamiya in some other way, by adding a year or so to his service and recording his services in this case.

H. Jathavaraya
9.3.09

17 Circulate 18 19 I generally agree in the remarks contained

11/3/09

GPB—50,000—18-8-08

Serial No.

preparing and

Contained in the Dewan's Note -
In recognition of his special services which prevented him from appearing for the service tests Mr Ramaswamiah may be granted a year's time for fully qualifying himself without prejudice to his salary & to his relative position in the gradation list - Vide 12 Nov
In this way his confirmation a year hence will practically have retrospective effect -

4/3
1911.

2/

I am sorry I am unable to agree with the Dewan and the 1st Councillor in regard to Mr Ramaswamiah's case Mr Carr has repeatedly brought to the notice of both the strong claims of Mr Ramaswamiah for confirmation, on the score of exceptionally good work done in the Police deptt. and now Mr Devanayagam has brought his latest achievement

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—18-5-06

Serial No.

permanently to notice.

22 It is true that the Civil Service rules do not provide for exemptions from passing the requisite examinations. Mr Ramaswamiah's case may however be treated as a special one outside the rules and a special exemption may be recommended to be granted by H H the Maharaja.

KBM

23 The proposal made by the 1st Councillor will also involve a departure from the Civil Service rules, I fear.

Dewan)

12295/14.3.09

13/3/09

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

Police file No. 126 of 08-09 1

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a report received from the Inspector General of Police regarding the capture of a dangerous gang of Pamlores in the Kadur District in October last. Mr. P. Devaraj Urs deserves the thanks of the Government for his efficient organisation of the measures for the capture of the gang and for the manner in which these measures were carried out and brought to a successful conclusion.

In his report the Inspector General specially brings to notice the services rendered by Messrs. Ranojir Rao, Wilkinson and Ramaswamiya, Assistant Superintendents of Police of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug respectively, and regarding Messrs. Wilkinson and Ramaswamiya, he makes the following specific recommendations:-

(1) Mr. Wilkinson was appointed acting Assistant Superintendent of Police from the 11th July 1905 and was confirmed with effect from the 23rd May 1906. The Inspector General proposes that his confirmation may be ordered to have effect from the 11th July 1905, so

Police file 120 126 of 08-09

as to enable him to get his next increment from 11th July 1908 instead of from 23rd May 1909 and thus earn a higher pension. This prayer was before Government twice previously, and on both occasions it was declined. (Vide His Highness' order dated 28th September 1908 on Police file No.42 of 08 when the case came up the second time). The Second Councillor thinks that it may not be possible to antedate Mr. Wilkinson's promotion to the grade of Assistant Commissioner, but that he may be granted a bonus or enhanced pension. I think the grant of a suitable bonus fixed in consultation with the Inspector General of Police would be the best way of rewarding Mr. Wilkinson.

(2) Mr. Ramaswamiya is an acting Assistant Commissioner, employed as Assistant Superintendent of Police. He has not been confirmed as he has not yet passed the Civil Examination. Mr. Carr recommended that Mr. Ramaswamiya may be exempted from passing the Civil Examination, but the Government declined to sanction this. Mr. Devaraj Urs now recommends that in recognition of Mr. Ramaswamiya's services in connection with the present case he may be exempted from passing the Civil Examination. The Second Councillor

Police file no 1268/08-09

supports this recommendation; but I am of opinion that exemptions of the kind should not be granted, and my views are explained in my note of the 9th instant on the file. The First Councillor also says that he "generally agrees in the remarks" contained in my note. The question has been several times discussed, on the last occasion in connection with a suggestion made by the Financial Secretary to exempt Mr. R.S. Nagavkar, Chief Jilor, from passing some of the examinations and to appoint him an Assistant Superintendent of Police, in recognition of his services in connection with the Ulsoor Murders. I would respectfully invite a reference to my note of the 2nd October 1908 on that file explaining the inadvisability of allowing any exceptions to the rules regulating admission to the Civil Service.

28 The First Councillor proposes that "in recognition of his special services which prevented him from preparing and appearing for the service Tests Mr. Ramaswamiya may be granted a year's time for fully qualifying himself without prejudice to his salary and to his relative position in the gradation list" and adds that "in this way his confirmation a year hence will practically have retrospective effect".

Police file no 1268 of 08-09

This however is unnecessary as under the Civil Service Rules themselves Mr. Ramaswamiya's confirmation as Assistant Commissioner whenever ordered will have practically retrospective effect, as he is an Amildar of the first class drawing Rs.250 from 1st July 1907 and, if he passes all the prescribed tests and is confirmed any time before July 1910, the first proviso to Para XI of the Civil Service Rules will enable him to rise to Rs.300 on the 1st July 1910. The concession recommended by the First Councillor is therefore unnecessary and I think in view of all the circumstances of the case that the best mode of rewarding the undoubtedly valuable services rendered by Mr. Ramaswamiya in connection with this case would be to specially record his services and give him a suitable bonus. He may also be given the assurance that as soon as he completes his tests he will be confirmed and admitted to the Civil Service.

18/3/1909

Police file no 126 of 08-09 1b

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

19.3.09
738

Report of the Inspector-General of Police on the capture of a dangerous gang of Pamlores in the Madur District with his recommendations on behalf of the Officers who worked in connection therewith.

Order.

757
707 (with photos) 21
22.3.09

I agree with the Dewan. Proposals for bonuses may be submitted.

S.C. The capture was most creditable to the Inspector General of Police and the Officers and men concerned and an appropriate Government order should issue on the subject. KRW 20/3/09

See 4
Bo. Le
21.3.09

21.
Secretary to Govt
22/3/09

Serial No.

36 Subo. with a draft order and a draft D.O. as directed.

B.S. 26.3.09

Please revise as previously instructed.

26/3

2/4/09

36 Revised draft subo.

Dist. Bs. 2.4.09.

2/4/09

(1) a Short Govt. order is passed thanking the Dy. of Police Suitably and appreciating the Services of the Officers and men in general terms, as directed by His Highness.

37 (2) a draft has been passed requesting the Dy. of Police to Submit proposals for bounties to Messrs Ramaswamaiya and Wilkinson. Particular mention will be made of the Services of these latter in the final order to issue, which will include the rewards so sanctioned.

5/4/09.

Secretary). 37 Draft submitted for approval.

5/4/09

37 Approved.

5/4/09

10/4/09

12/4

Issued 14/4

Rect No 175

Miss 147

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—18-5-08

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Police File No. 126 of 1908-09

Serial No.	
2	To The S.P. & Police. no. J 3099 dt 13.4.09 Thanks the officers concerned for their good work.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50.000—13-5-08

Confidential

Draft D.O.

J 309 6/1
Action 26/8
9/12/08

Bangalore
D/-

No. Mr. Dewey

With reference to para 16a. 17 of your letter no 4399/441 dated the 13th February 1909, recommending that Mr. B Ramaswamiah may be exempted from passing the M.L.S. Civil examination and that Mr. Wilkinson's appointment as Asst. Comr. may be made to take effect from the date on which he was appointed acting A.S.P., I am instead of these concessions preferable to state that it is thought desirable to give these officers suitable bonuses in recognition of their services. May I, therefore, request you to be so good as to submit proposals to Govt. in the matter intimating the amount

P.T.O

you think suitable in each case.

Yours Sincerely

To D. Dewar Esq. Chief Engr.
I.G. of Police in Durban.

2.4.07.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Police File No. 126 of 1908-09

Serial No.

No m

Please send up with reply soon
29/6/09

Police 5/7

J 3333

Bangalore,
28th June 1909.

Dear Mr. Balasundaram Iyer,

With reference to Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer's D.O.3039/Police.126-08 dated the 12th April 1909 re the proposal to give Messrs. B. Ramaswamiah and Wilkinson suitable bonuses in recognition of their services for having done good work in the capture of the Pamlore gang, I write to inform you that I delayed sending up my reply in order that I might do so after hearing the result of the cases against the Pamlores pending disposal in Dharwar. They have just been committed to the sessions and I think the trial may drag on for sometime longer.

4 I do not recommend these officers to be given money rewards. Money rewards are a means of encouragement in the case of lower officers and I am afraid that it would be a bad precedent if it is extended to higher officers also. I think it is bad on principle.

5 The D. O. received from the I. G. is subd. for orders.
B.S. 306-09. SN 1.7.09

6 Attention is invited to H. H.'s order that proposals of

Note—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

43 I therefore urge again that the Government will be pleased to sanction my original recommendation in the matter. If however they are not prepared to sanction it, the District Officers concerned will be amply rewarded if the Government are pleased to express their appreciation of the services.

44 I request that the Government will be pleased to place at my disposal a sum of Rs.1,000/- for being given out as rewards to other officers, men and some Lambanis who took part in the capture.

Yours sincerely,

D. Devaraja

Serial No.

Names may be submitted.

1/7/09

Secretary 1/7 There is no doubt some force in the representation of the 29. that money rewards are not suitable in the cases of the Asst Supdts of Police. Mr Wilkinson is due to retire in Novr next and if approved a small addition (say 25 Rs) may be made to his pension as a reward for his services in this case. This would be better than reopening the question of his confirmation with retrospective effect &c.

1/7 In the case of Mr B Ramaswamaiya it may be observed that the question has been to some extent simplified by the fact that he has passed the Civil Examn Parts I & II at the examination held in May last. The results have been published & will shortly appear in the Gazette. He has thus passed all the qualifying tests laid down for Asst Commrs. & is eligible for confirmation.

Note—Contn. sheet.

G.P.B—50,000—13-7-08

Serial No.

+ 4 In his case the 2nd's original recommendation so far as his confirmation as an Asst Commr is concerned may be accepted & (exemption being unnecessary) he may be confirmed as an Asst Commr from 1st July 09.

5 There is however an order of His Highness that nominations to the Asst Commrs grade — from Subordinate ranks or otherwise — should be announced along with or soon after the ~~publication of~~ appointment of the ~~officer~~ probationers recruited by competition. This year the ~~first~~ Civil Service Exams will take place on the 15th Novr & the results of the Exams may be expected about the middle of December.

5 If it is not considered desirable to make an exception to this rule in the present case, the formal ~~non~~ confirmation may wait till Decr next, but Sri Ramaswamaiya may be definitely given to understand that he will be confirmed in Decr. Whether

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—50 000—17-3-07

Serial No.

he is confirmed now or in Dec^{r} he will get the benefit of the proviso to Rule XI of the C. S. Rules of 1907 and will be entitled to promotion to the 4th class of Rs. on 300 Rs from the 1st July 1910.

Dewan through Sec^{y}

CAB
2/7/09

2/7/09

5

Mr Ramaswamiah has passed the Civil Examination parts I & II. He is the senior of all the officers now acting as Asstt Comm^{rs}. He has done exceptionally good work in the capture of the Pamelore gang. He has fully earned his confirmation as Asstt Comm^{r} 5th Class and may be confirmed at once.

as recommended by the Ig of Police in his D. O of

NOTE—Contn sheet.

Serial No.

28th June 09, the special services rendered by Mr Ramaswamiah and Mr Wilkinson may be officially recognized and placed on record.

54 As no special treatment will be accorded to Mr Ramaswamiah, it is unnecessary to consider the question of rewarding Mr Wilkinson in the way proposed by the Offg Secretary.

55 The I G may be asked to make a separate reference regarding the grant of Rs 1000 asked for by him to reward other Police officers & men & informants.

6/7/09

Dewan)

15/14
7.6.09

CSB
6/7/09

Note—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50.000—13-5-08

26/Jun/09

Serial No.

51

I agree with the 1st Councillor

29/7/09

Dewan 30.7.09

1855
30/7/09

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

P G Dr No 126 for 09 26

Submitted to His Highness.

58

Paper under proposal

With reference to the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police that in recognition of the services rendered by Mr. B. Ramaswamiah, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the capture of a dangerous gang of Pamlores, he may be confirmed as an Assistant Commissioner without being compelled to pass all the tests prescribed for Assistant Commissioners, His Highness was pleased, in his order

p16 of office notes

dated 20th March 1909, to approve of the opinion expressed by the late Dewan that it was inadvisable to allow exceptions to the Civil Service Rules and that the best mode of rewarding Mr. Ramaswamiah would be to specially record his services and give him a suitable bonus.

59

2. Orders to this effect having been issued accordingly, the Inspector General of Police has writ

p20 of - do -

ten to say that he does not consider it desirable to reward the higher Police officers with money rewards and that the officers who were instrumental in effecting the capture will be "amply rewarded" if the Government are pleased to express appreciation of their services . This proposal to record the services of these officers instead of giving them any bonus is agreed to by both the Councillors and may be approved.

60

3. It is also pointed out in the office notes that Mr. B. Ramaswamiah has now completed all his tests and is eligible for confirmation as Assistant

ommissioner. Both the Councillors are of opinion hat Mr. Ramaswamiah, who is the senior among all the cting Assistant Commissioners, may be confirmed at nce in one of the existing vacancies. This may, I hink, be sanctioned. At the same time, I beg to ote that His Highness has been pleased to direct hat the question of appointments to the Civil Ser-.ice should ordinarily be taken up at the Dasara, so that all appointments may be made after the results of the Civil Service Examination are known. Even if Mr. Ramaswamiah's confirmation is delayed till then, it will, as pointed out in Mr. Madhava Rao's note dated 18th March 1909 make no difference to Mr. Ramaswamiah.

p15-of office notes

ks.

Police file no 1267 of 09

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

23.8.09
416

Subject.

Confirmation of Mr.B.Ramaswamiah, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the 5th class of Assistant Commissioners.

398
25/8/09

Order.

I approve of the promotion recommended which may take effect at once.

~~KRM~~
25/8/09

30/8/09

13
B v V.
Prints draft. (Which is the vacancy?)

Serial No.

67 R. Ramaswamiah may be appointed to the vacancy in the cadre of Asstt Comrs caused by the retirement on 1st July last of R. C. Ramachandra Rao.

68 It is submitted that if a general order on the several recommendations of the Insp. Genl. of Police contained in his report of the 13th Feb last is issued from the Judicial Branch, ~~a~~ ~~specific~~ ~~order~~ regarding the appointment of R. Ramaswamiah to the Civil Service may be notified by the Govt Board.

29/vii/9 69 Prepare draft note.

1/9

1/9/09

67 Draft Submd

2/9 68 It does not seem necessary to mention any particular vacancy.

The number of permt. asstt comrs according to the sanctioned cadre is 75 & the number of permt officers now in the service is 72. There are thus three vacancies one of which will be filled by Mr Ramaswamiah. Two more vacancies will be created in a few months when Mr Wilkinson and Mr Mahomed Raza retire & another

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

Serial No.

hRM

will occur if an asst comm is promoted as Dy Comm, vice M. Narain Rao due to retire in November next.

69 ~~In the~~ The draft notn may be approved. ~~In the~~ date of this order is adopted as the date from which the appt takes effect.

70 Sr III will put up the draft Govt order passing orders on the general proposals made by the Hon'ble

CPS 9/9.

To B V (4)

Mica. B.S. 8/9. 7-9-09. SN 8/9.

70 Subd. with a draft order. Please see alterations made in the draft. Place neat copy and send up 10/9/09. SM

1st 71 Subd. with a clean copy. B.S. 10-9-09. SN 10/9

72 Attention is invited to the words marked in pencil in the draft which have been inserted in view of the specially laudatory terms in which Mr Ramaswamaiya's services have been alluded to by the Hon'ble. 10/9/09 SM

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50.000—13-5-08

Serial No.

Secy/ The draft may be approved
Dewanto' 1/9

13.9.09
SH
18/9/09

272
13.9.09

76/ May be approved

2510
14.9.09

Kirk
13/9/09
SH
14/9/09

D. F. F.

76/ Done
15/9/09
SH
16/9/09

77/ The order has been issued from this Branch & the file may now be sent to Br V for issuing the notification.

KN
21/9

78/ Off'g Joint Secy returned for issue of the notification. The file may be sent to Br V

X

Dr Branch V to issue the notification and return the file back.

SH
21/9/09

Draft Proceedings issued

3/ To The I.G. of Police. Rc. J836 B/ 21.9.09

Places on record Govt's appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Messrs. Ramiswamiah, Wilkinson & Ramaji Rao and directs the I.G.

B Rao
25/9/09

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5 08

Serial No.

to make a separate reference as regards the grant of suitable rewards to subordinate police officers & others who rendered good service in this connection.

GPB—50,000—13-5 08

Ry 15/2
GK 61 J2079

190 —190 .

file no 126
SL-no 1

From

The Inspector-General of
Police in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Gen. and Rev. Depts.

Dated 13th

Despatched 13th February 1909

Received

General No. 4399
441

Enclosure No. 3 and 4 photos.

Submitting a report on the capture of a dangerous panther
Jang on the 9th October 1908
in the Kadur District.

2

No. 4399 Ex 3 and 4
441 photos.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore. 13th February 1909.

From D. Devaraj Urs Esquire,
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

To C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire, B.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an interesting joint report by the Assistant Superintendents of Police, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts, Received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with his No: 348 dated the 2nd instant, re the capture of the members of a gang of dacoits in October last.

These dacoits are known in this Province as Pamlores. They are mostly of a Telugu ancestry, their original abode having been on the banks of the Thungabhadra in the Krishna District. Their field of operations has extended over a large country comprising the Telugu Districts of Madras and Hyderabad, the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay and the Northern Districts of the Mysore Province. Hence they speak with fluency Telugu, Marati and Kanarese. But the dialect in which they speak amongst themselves is a corrupt form of Telugu with an admixture of Kanarese and Marati and is generally unintelligible to others.

Being a wandering class of people, they mostly live in huts. By heredity, they are criminals and as such they hardly take to agriculture. Wherever they have

settled

settled down as an agriaultural class, it is only as an ostensible means of living, the chief object of the settlers being to give shelter to the supernumeraries who commit depredations and spend their days mostly in jungly places, &c, and visit the pen-manent huts only occasionally. The old and the infirm males and the females and children live in huts. The females are the principal channel of information to the supernumeraries, and it is very rarely that an outsider is employed as an Informant. The "Notes on Criminal Classes in the Bombay Presidency" by Mr M. Kennedy, Deputy Inspector General of Police in Bombay in 1907, contain an elaborate account of this criminal tribe under the head "Kaikadis". No better history of the habits, appearance, disguises adopted and crimes to which they are addicted, can be given (vide pages 63 to 83 of the Notes referred to above - printed at the Bombay Government Central Press 1908). They are a very dangerous and daring class of dacoits. During the past 4 years, they have given the Police, a considerable amount of trouble and being a semi-wild class of people, they have often been able to evade the pursuit of the Police. One of the significant characters of the members of Pamlores is that they are so reticent that there has hardly been a case in which a Pamlore has been induced to confess his guilt. When caught, his whole mind will be devoted to one thing and that is to devise a means of escape. Instances are not wanting in which they have successfully carried on their plan of escape.

4 Before the year 1904 their appearance in this Province was only occasional and they seem to have made no attempt to settle down in one place of centre to carry on their work of depredation. During the early part of 1904, they poured into the exposed Districts of Shimoga and Chitaldroog in small batches, and for the first time, they made their appearance in the dacoity committed in the house of one Madig Gopalappa in Honnali, Shimoga District. In this, they committed a dacoity conjointly with some korachers, one of whom turned out an approver. But the Pamlores escaped conviction and left Mysore. The place

 became

became too hot for them and they dispersed in several directions. At this time, about 16 gangs appeared in this Province principally the gang of Kanchi Gollars headed by Krishna alias Mariga better known as Karbhari Krishna; a gang of 18 men headed by Rama bin Honnura since captured in the Nagamangala Gang and the gang of Avala Gopala. Two of these gangs were proceeded against, one as having been in possession of stolen property under section 412 I.P.C. and the other under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Three members of the former gang were convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each and the latter released on the condition of their promise of going away from the Province. The rest of the gangs referred to above, were passported. Most of these gangs were found in the Harihar Sub Taluk of th Chitaldroog District and 2 or 3 in the Honnali Taluk of the Shimoga District. Some of them that were passported, were afterwards proceeded against in the Bellary District and were convicted, some having been concerned in dacoities and others under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

6 Again in 1906, they began ~~again~~ to pour into the District of Chitaldroog when Mr. B. Ramaswamiah, Assistant Superintendent of Police, did his best to drive them out of his District and got some of them bound over for good behaviour. In this second venture, the gangs of Pakeera and Avala Gopala were the most active ones. There were more dacoities and burglaries this time, and also the centres of their operations were more than one. These places were in the Honnali, Chennagiri and Shimoga (Mavinkere) Taluks of Shimoga District, Hosdurga of Chitaldroog District, Kadur Talu and Banavar and Kanakatte in the Arsikere Taluk of the Hassan District. There were also larger number of prosecutions. In the general search that was ordered for the capture of the Pamlores, the dare-devil Pichiga and some members of his gang were by chance caught. Some of the Pamlores were also captured and received long terms of imprisonment. Some of these

Pamlores

Pamlores were released from the Central Jail at Bangalore in about the end of June 1908 and were able to join their comrades at Nagamangala and Mavinkere just in time to take part in the Navangere, Ranibennur and Masoor dacoities.

6 The excursions of the dacoits on these two occasions are given in detail in part II of the joint report which gives a connected history of the depredations of the Pamlores into the Province of Mysore. It may be noted that some of the notorious members who were found in the early batches were present in the gangs captured in the attack of the 9th October last.

7 They became busy again in the latter part of 1907 and early part of 1908 and attracted greater attention of the Police here and in Bombay. A number of dacoities were in succession committed in the Districts of Karwar and Dharwar and Mysore Province and the investigation in connection with the property recently recovered goes to show that they are involved in one or another in those series of dacoities. The District Superintendents of Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog, Hassan and Tumkur met at Bangalore on the 3rd August 1907 under the Presidency of Mr. Carr to concert measures for the capture of the gang and the result was a general search in the jungles with the help of the villagers which instead of helping the object of capturing them scared the dacoits. This series of dacoities was culminated by a heavy torch-light dacoity in Harapanahally committed on the 6th December 1907 in which property worth Rs.20000/- was lost. The culprits were traced to a gang in the Shimoga District. But all of them could not then be secured. They have since been found in the gang captured at Mavinkere on the 9th October 1908.

8 From the diaries of the Assistant Superintendents of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts. I learnt that the dacoits were being scared away without an attempt to capture and book them for the various burglaries or house-dacoities in which it had been suspected they were concerned in one way or another. In April 1908, I instructed Mr. B. Ramaswamiah not to drive them away from his District but instructed him to watch

their

their movements and find out the receivers of stolen property. I was aware of the gang settled at Virapur in the Tarikere Taluk and had heard that there were supernumeraries connected with the gang. In order to know more of their movements, I went to Arsikere, Birur and Ajjampur at the end of May 1908 and seriously went into the matter of collecting information. I made searching enquiries on the spot and gave orders to withdraw the Police surveillance placed over the gang in order that the supernumeraries might have opportunities to visit the huts in day time, arranging at the same time for careful watch by means of private agency - and by the Police in-cognito. My main object in these enquiries was to take some concerted action so that efforts might be made either to induce these dacoits to settle down to peaceful avocations or to capture them once for all at an opportune time. I discussed the question severally and collectively with the Superintendents of Police. I subsequently sent for the three Superintendents of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldroog to Bangalore and consulted them in the matter. One or two proposals were suggested, one of them being to devise means for alluring the supernumeraries to visit their females on a particular day and then to capture them when drunk. This did not meet with my approval. I learnt that Mr. Nadig Guru Rao of Baggavalli was in the confidence of the female members of the gang settled at Virapur and was to some extent aware of the visits of the supernumeraries. I wanted to secure the dacoits through this person and accordingly I gave needful instructions to Mr. Guru Rao to collect information as to the number of supernumeraries belonging to each gang, the relationship existing between one gang and another, the persons who had been in the habit of receiving stolen property and the recovery of such stolen property. The Superintendents of Chitaldroog, Kadur and Shimoga and Inspector Desh Pande of Southern Division, Dharwar District, met in conference under my instructions at Holalkere twice. The proposals they made were not acceptable to me as no evidence had been collected implicating the

members

members of the gang with any offence. [illegible]
So arrangements were made to secure reliable information. While our measures for the capture were being thus matured, the dacoities of Ranibennur and Masoor occurred on the 1st and 2nd September respectively and the perpetrators of them were traced to have entered Mysore. I again went to Kadur on the 23rd September 1908 to concert measures to be adopted for the capture with the Superintendents of Chitaldroog and Shimoga and Inspector Desh Pandé. After two days deliberations, I decided to have them captured on the 5th October 1908 which was subsequently changed to the 9th October 1908. Mr. Wilkinson who was absent on leave at the time was called back from Ajmere.

9 The stronghold of the Pamlores was Erapur near Ajjampur and they owing to the out-break of plague in their permanent huts, had temporarily encamped at Kortigere in an open place commanding a birds eye view all round and hence making it difficult for approach in day time. Mavinkere near Benkipur in the Shimoga Taluk and Hanumanahalli near Banavar in the Arsikere Taluk were the next two places where also a number of supernumeraries had been supposed to meet.

10 When everything was ready for capture, I wired for Messrs. Ramaswamiah and Wilkinson to Mysore where I was at the time for the Dasara and discussed the matter with Mr. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and the two Superintendents and finally settled the details of capture. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and myself left Mysore on the 8th for Bangalore and left the latter place on the morning of the 9th October 1908 taking with us the men from the Special Reserve, Bangalore City and the Training School. The men were railed straight to Shimoga in order that no suspicion of the arrangement to capture the Pamlore might spread. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar went to Kadur and I got down at Arsikere and from there, motored in the evening to Banavar where I left Mr. S. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hassan, with Inspector Puttannaiya and Sub Inspector Seshachar to surround the members

of

of the gang at Hanumanahally and Ganjigere of Arsikere Taluk and Samakki Koppal of Kadur Taluk. I left Kadur in company with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar at about 9-30 P.M. and reached Jodikatte at 11 P.M. and from there with Mr. Guru Rao to guide we went on walking the rest of the distance of nearly 5 miles to the scene of capture and reached the place at about midnight just when the capture had successfully taken place. When we were about 3 furlongs from Kortigere we heard the signal gun-fire. A very graphic description of the capture is given in part III of the joint report. It is with much pleasure that I am able to report for the information of Government that the plan of operation as laid out by Mr. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar and myself was carried out most satisfactorily by Messrs. Wilkinson, Ramaswamiah and Ranoji Rao who were ably assisted by Inspectors Mr. O'Doherty of Bangalore City, Shama Rao of Police Training School and Narain Iyer, Head Quarter Inspector, Chitaldroog. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar and myself remained with the party till day break, after which we left it, leaving instructions for the search of the huts and again repaired to Kortigere by 9 A.M.

The operations at Mavinkere were also successful except for the escape of Peerya one of the leading members of the gang. At Kortigere Sanga and Sidda also important members, had effected their escape, but it is gratifying to note that soon after they were captured due to the exertions of Inspector Venkatagiri Iyer of Kadur Taluk and the cooperation of Thimmajetty of Avalahalli, Kadur Taluk, at whose house which is situated in a garden at an out of the way place, it was ascertained they had arranged to meet a pleader from Chickmagalur by name Manjiah for the purpose of engaging his services to defend their comrades who had been captured. Thimma Jetty gave the information in time. The house was surrounded and Sidda, Sanga and another Venkataramana were captured.

At Hanumanahalli none was captured probably due to the members having been warned of the preparations to capture

them. I herewith forward copy of report No: 7 dated 27-1-09 from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hassan.

13 The total number of dacoits captured was 24 at Kortigere and 11 at Mavinkere on the night of the 9th October 1908 and 3 subsequently in the house of Thimma Jetty, making a total of 38 men.

14 Property worth in all Rs.5302/- has been recovered and that worth Rs. 2857/- has been identified as being connected with six cases. I have ordered the publication in the gazette of the description of the remaining property worth Rs 2445/- which has not yet been identified.

15 In this connection I beg to bring to the notice of Government the good work done by Messrs. Wilkinson, Ramaswamiah and Ranoji Rao. Mr. Ramaswamiah's services were very useful as he had the special knowledge of the doings of the several members of these gangs. He had indeed made a special study of these people. A great deal of detailed information with which he was able to acquaint us, was of immense service in laying out the plan of capture. In fact he was the principal officer entrusted with the minor particulars connected with the capture. In appreciation of the services of these officers, I beg to submit to Government the following recommendations in respect of them for favourable consideration.

16 Mr. B. Ramaswamiah was appointed acting Extra Assistant Commissioner on the 1st October 1903 and was drafted to the Police Department on the 9th July 1905. Previous to the appoint-ment as acting Extra Assistant Commissioner he was an Amildar for 10 years. In 1907 when he was preparing for the Local Service Civil Examination Parts I & II, there occurred a number of heinous cases in the Chitaldroog District, and the Deputy Commissioner not being able to spare the services of Mr. Ramaswamiah at such a time, requested the Inspector General of Police to recommend him for exemption. Government in their order No: J.1955/Police 108-07-2 dated 28-12-07 expressed their

inability

inability to grant the exemption in favour of Mr. Ramaswamiah. Again in October last he was preparing for the examination. As he was thoroughly conversant with the movements of the members of the Pamlore Gangs, his services in connection with the capture were invaluable. He had applied for leave to study for the examination and the same had been sanctioned by Govern-ment. But being aware of the importance of his presence, I detained him from going on leave, assuring him that I would strongly recommend to Government for exemption and confirmation as Assistant Superintendent of Police. I then specially detailed him for duty in the interests of the public service. Thus for a second time, the expediency of service came in the way of his appearing for the examination. His services in this connection, I would venture to say - cannot be better appreciated than by granting him the special exemption recommended in this office No: 3456/309 dated 18-11-07. He has been a very successful Police Officer and he richly deserves the concession recommended. I would request Government to kindly reconsider their order of the 28th December 1907 referred to above and would strongly recommend his being confirmed as Assistant Superintendent of Police exempting him from passing the Civil Examinations, under the very extraordinary circumstances of public services which prevented him from sitting for the examination.

As regards Mr. Wilkinson, he is one of our oldest Police Officers and is about to retire soon, as he becomes superannuated in December next. The Government were not pleased to consider favorably his prayer for confirmation as Assistant Superintendent of Police from 11th July 1905 the date on which he was appointed as Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, French Rocks Circle and in which he was subsequently confirmed in May 1906 without any break. In view of his impending retirement and long service in the Police Department and in appreciation of his services in connection with the capture of one of the most dangerous criminal gangs, I would again approach Government to kindly sanction his confirmation

as

as Assistant Commissioner with effect from the 11th July 1905 which concession will secure for him a little higher pension than otherwise he would be entitled to.

18 I would further recommend the grant of suitable rewards in the shape of a gold watch or medal of the value of Rs.50/- one to Mr. Nadig Guru Rao and another to Inspector Sundara Rajiengar.

19 The three superintendents have submitted reward rolls in favour of the men who did good work, which in due course will be sanctioned by me.

20 I have herewith forwarded for the information of Government the photographs of the members of the gang under reference.

21 My thanks are due to Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar for his very valuable suggestions and hearty cooperation all through and to the Assistant Superintendents of Police and other Police Officers who took part in the capture.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector General of Police.

(1st Enclosure to Appendix)

No. 7. Dated 27th January 1909.

From

S. Narayana Rao Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Police,

Hassan District.

To

D. Devaraj Urs Esquire,

Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following brief report re the attempts made to capture the Pamlores at Hanumanahalli, Banawar Range, Arsikere Taluk and in the neighbouring village of Sannakki Koppal in the Kadur Taluk and elsewhere.

2. Hanumanahalli, Hangarahatti, Gajjegere and Pura of the Arsikere Taluk and Sannakki Koppal of the Kadur Taluk form a group of villages, which are situated near one another a mile or two apart and all in a corner where Arsikere and Kadur Taluks meet. All the villages except Hanumanahalli have been the abode of Kalla Kormars for some years past. Though the Kormars are not numerous, they are said to be related to one another by marriage and other ties. These Kormars are not without their leaders or headmen of their gangs. So, this part of the Kormar country may be said to be under the sphere of Doorga's influence and his brother leader Kempusagara Venkata. Though actually Kormars by caste, some of these often pass off as kanchi gollars. Mani jogis and what is known as Pamlores or snake charmers elsewhere. Whatever may be the assumed title and ostensible means of livelihood, they are all kormars whose profession is thieving in all its rami-fications.

3. A party of 10 females and 13 children headed by a male named Ranga arrived at Banawar on the 25th May 1907. Subsequently they moved on to Hanumanahalli with the help and connivance of the notorious kormars Durga and Venkata. The advent of these fe-

female kormars headed by a single male Ranga did not fail to create suspicion and misgivings in the minds of the Police. It was believed that many of these had husbands, brothers, or other relations, who were presumably absent elsewhere, either undergoing punishment or pursuing their usual avocation with impunity. At the suggestion of Seshachar, the then Gang Inspector, and whose knowledge of Arsikere and its gang population was not little, the party was allowed to stay on in the daily expectation of getting the male members. Once before these villages were looked up and especially Hanumanahalli &c actually raided for the supernumerary male pamlores in the still hours of the night, but in vain. The females would'nt open their mouth, and there was no reliable information as to who all were the supernumerary Pamlores, their history, relationship, &c even the gangs census and Seshachar's supposed intimate knowledge did not improve matters. Thus the information was only indefinite and we struggled to make the best out of the bad situation.

4. To return to the subject matter of this report, the Inspector General of Police arrived at Arsikere on the 9th October last, thence motored to Banawar, heard of and saw the arrangements and favoured us with instructions re the capture of the supernumerary Pamlores & and proceeded to Kadur.

5. The operations were conducted in accordance with his instructions and during the midnight of Friday the 9th October last.

6. The object of our attack were the villages of Hanumanahalli, Thondiganahalli of the Arsikere Taluk, and Sannakki Koppal of the Kadur Taluk

7. It was a shandy day. People from far and wide were at Arsikere and continued to return to their respective villages till a late hour of the night; carts there were on all roads and foot paths, &c were monopolized by shandy going people.

8. The object of our mission was no doubt kept secret till the villages were actually reached. But the various sections consisting of regular Police and Lambanies found it perhaps impossible to make themselves invisible.

9. The various sections continued their march in least frequented foot-paths to their respective destinations in the face of the fowls set up by the villagers, at the site of the distant moving objects, the barking of watch dogs, the noise of shepherds in charge of sheep &c.,

10. Of all these villages, Hanumanahalli is perched rather on an elevated plateau and none of the villages have any cover closeby. The difficulties were somehow or other overcome; but there was no escaping the terrific cannonade kept up by the village watch dogs. At the near approach of the parties, the villages were all astir.

11. Thus the attack on the kormar encampments in the villages named, began under very unfavourable circumstances.

12. We expected to find some, if not all, the supernumerary Pamlores, but as misfortune would have it, we found none.

13. At Hanumanahalli, the Police managed however in coming upon 12 females and 13 children and Ranga, who tried to escape capture and Mara at Pura, Muniya at Ganjigere, Durga at Thondiganahalli and Kariya at Hangarahatti not to speak of other females.

14. A quantity of jewels &c was found in the huts of these kormars at Hanumanahalli, Sannakki Koppal &. Some of them were very peculiar ones. From their very character and make, they seem to be stolen properties. which consisted of such articles as a silver pendant of a kardige with canarese "20" inscribed thereon, string of Rudrakshi beads, brass varahas, kavi battes or dyed cloths rubies &c.

15. The articles seized, as above, showed no doubt that the alleged owners were cheats and men who practised deception under disguise &c. 9

16. On the 11th October, the Inspector-General of Police came all the way from Kadur to Banawar heard our woeful tale and saw Pamlore females and Ranga of Hanumanahally and Durga and

Muniga and other kormars. With his wonted kindness, he encouraged me and the officers under me and asked us to try and try again.

17. Dis-spirited and discouraged though I was, I set Inspector Puttanniah and Sub Inspector Seshachar to work again.

18. Bold attempts having failed, we tried, other means. Thus, it was on the 24th October, we got two supernumerary Pamlores in the person of Rama and Krishna, who according to their own version loomed large in the criminal history of Kolhapur. To give these confidence and secure the presence of others Rama and Krishna were informed that they would be allowed to live under gang form.

19. To give us further hope and encouragement, the Inspector-General of Police again tokk the trouble and went from Kadur to Banawar saw the two supernumerary Pamlores heard their history and gave us further instructions to get the rest of the new comers supposed to be five in number. He also heard with patience the garrulous old Rama, who gave an account of his specific for snake-bite.

20. Beyond the information that there were probably 6 or 7 supernumeraries in all, related some way or other to the females, truth to say we had no persons, who had actually seen them.

21. As elsewhere observed, even Seshachar's knowledge of the supposed supernumeraries [illegible] so far as help was.

22. Not satisfied with giving us instruction as above, the Inspr. General of Police camped at Banawar for some days and thereby showed his practical sympathy with us.

23. All attempts made to get the remaining supenumeraries and to trace the owners of the properties seized and trace the connection of Ranga, Rama, and Krishan with offences elsewhere, proved but futile.

24. Past masters are these kormars as intelligence officers. Wafted as it were by the wind, information of what was happening at Kadur with regard to the Pamlores caught there, seems to have reache the ears of these poeple regularly, daily and hourly.

25. Apprehensive of the fate that was awaiting their brethren at Kadur and in spite of assurances that they would be continued under gang form, not only the new arrivals Rama and Krishna but also Ranga

dropped away being probably instigated from behind by Durga and Venkata who as observation showed, were their friends, philosophers and guides in all matters.

26. Hoping against hope, the capture of these people continued to engage my attention, but all our hopes were doomed to disappointemt. Everything we had.. I mean mind energy and resources but we lacked in one thing and that was. and that which governs all human actions in the world. - luck.

27. The numeral nine appears to have proved peculiary unfortunate to us. For, it was the 9th of October that we raided the kormar encampments &c, without success. And again we find that the Pamlore females of Hanumanahalli who were there till evening and seen by the Police managed to disappear in a body during the course of night of the 9th December 1908, leaving their huts.. grain and pots &c behind. Finding no peace, they seem to have left Hanumanahalli for fresh fields and pastures new and also to join the male members who were at large. Search was made for them in all directions but in vain.

28. Information of the alleged presence of the Hanumanahal Pamlores &c, in the jungles of Rangapur, Madapur in the Kadur Taluk having been conveyed to me by Sub Inspector Seshachar, the same was brought to the kind notice of the Inspector-Genl. The said jungles were arranged to be beaten by Seshachar with the help of Hassan Police and the co-operation of the Kadur Taluk Police Inspector. No good, however, came out of it and none of the Pamlores were discovered.

29. The escape of these Pamlores was duly notified to all the neighbouring Taluks and all the Districts. According to the information of the Police man who was ordered to Ranibennur and Dharwar, none of these seem to have been found there.

16

30. I wish I had the chance of meeting my brother officers of Kadur &c, and conferring and deliberating with them before the commencement of operations. I wish too I had sufficient time and preparation, as they. The thing is from the very beginning

all circumstances conspired together as it were and went against us. In the first place I myself did not expect to be present near the seene of operations and to take part in it. Such was the state of my domestic affairs at the time. The Inspector General went so far as to permit me to stay at Head Quarters. I deeply regret that, though I subordinated every thing to duty, I was not able to add my quota to the success achieved elsewhere. Again, I deeply regret that I was not enabled to escape at least the displeasure of the Inspector General, though it did not fall to my lot to win his approbation. Even in our informants, we were not happy and the officers from whom I expected much disappointed me. Failure is not a pleasant subject to hear or write about. Mine is no doubt a sickening tale; but, Sir, it was due to circumstances beyond my control.

31. The previous jungle beat around Gárudangiri and elsewhere, the night raid upon Hanumanahally &c with which the Koramars &c were all familiar, the shandy day, the regular cannonade kept by village dogs &c were all serious obstacles in our way and upset all our arrangements.

32. I beg that our doings may be kindly judged in the light of the circumstances briefly explained above. When I remember that the Inspector General Himself was in midst of my brother officers, that his presence meant every thing, I cannot help thinking that even in this respect luck was not in our favour.

33. Arrangements were in progress to get Rama and Krishna bound over under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, when they made themselves scarce

34. It is said that there is a soul of goodness in things evil. The Pamlore gang seems to have realised that Hanumanahally was getting too hot, that it was no longer a bed of roses for them to continue and live in. The disappearance of these notorious characters with their bag and baggage from our

midst

midst, may therefore, be regarded as a blessing in disguise for many a day to come.

35. It cannot be said that the village Patels were unaware of the presence and movements of these criminal classes. We tried to collect information from them, but in vain. No, they would not open their mouth. The reason is obvious. Many of these seem to be in the pay of the gangs. No member of a gang can possibly find a place in any village without the active help and sympathy of the Patel. Yet, the fact remains that we rarely, if at all, get any help and information from Patels. If the Patels of the villages, under notice, had only done this duty honestly, we should not have experienced so much difficulty in capturing the persons required.

36. Whatever may be our mistakes &c, I beg that the Inspector General of Police may be pleased to look upon the same with a kindly and generous eye. In conclusion, I am deeply thankful to him for his advice, encouragement and sympathy.

I have &c.,

(Signed.) S. Narayana Rao.

Asst. Superintendent of Police.

Hassan District.

"C O P Y"

Inspector General of Police.

11

(2nd Enclosure to the Same)

18

From,

T. F. Wilkinson Esquire,
Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Kadur District;

B. S. Ranoji Rao Esquire, B.A.,
Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Shimoga District;

B. Ramaswamiah Esquire, B.A.,
Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Chitaldroog District.

To,

D. Devaraj Urs Esquire,
Inspector General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore,
(thro' K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar Esquire, M.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.)

Sir,

We have the honor to report as follows on the capture of a dangerous gang of dacoits known as Pamlores or Kalla Kormars and the subsequent investigation that led to the detection of several dacoities and burglaries committed by them in and out of Mysore during the calendar years 1907 and 1908.

PART I.

Pamlores, their description, habits and doings.

In order to have an idea of this class of criminals known as Pamlores who are dealt with in this report, it seems necessary to give a short account of their characteristics which mark them out from the other criminal classes that infest the country. 12

2. The Pamlores are a sect of a criminal tribe known as "Kaikadies" in the Southern Mahratta Country and are so called on account of the "Pam" or snake which they carry

PAMLORE.

carry from house to house when they go a-begging. They are also called Kalla Kormars especially in the Karnatic owing to their intuitive criminal tendencies. Like other Kaikadies of whom there are several sub divisions, the Pamlores have 4 "Gotras" or clans namely,

1. Satpadi.
2. Menpadi.
3. Kavadi, and
4. Mendragutti.

They are to be found more or less in all the Districts and States of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country and are considered to be a set of highly dangerous criminals so much so that, as Mr. Kennedy, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bombay, describes them, they are in the Districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapur and Bijapur of the Bombay Presidency, a source of anxiety to the Police.

3. The Pamlores being a criminal tribe subject to Gang Rules assume disguises during their predatory excursions in order to avoid the surveillance of the Police and describe themselves under the following names;

Names assumed by Pamlores

1. Adavi Gollars.
2. Danada Gollars.
3. Doddi Gollars.
4. Yenama Gollars.
5. Maddina Gollars or Vaidyas.
6. Havina Gollars or Modicars or Garodies.
7. Handi Gollars.
8. Telagu Gollars.
9. Pakanati Gollars.
10. Kachi Gollars.
11. Peddati Gollars.
12. Musthu Gollars.
13. Harana Gollars.
14. Yerra Gollars.
15. Telagu Dasaries.
16. Hennu Dasaries.

17. Gandu Dasaries.

18. Jhinga Bhovis.

19. Manigars.

20. Koli.

21. Arekasale or Are Kurubars.

4. The Pamlores are a nomadic tribe. A few settle down here and there as mat-makers and day labourers but a majority of them move about in gangs accompanied by their women and children with donkeys and dogs. They live in small temporary portable huts made of mats &c., and encamp on commanding sites in the vicinity of jungles or hills affording shelter to the supernumerary male members of the gang whom they take care to screen from view. In the camps will be generally found old and infirm men, while those who are able bodied periodically disappear for purposes of crime and when they return they keep aloof till they are satisfied that no suspicion has been directed against them. When the Pamlores enter a District they generally settle in different batches scattered here and there at convenient distances and before setting out for purposes of crime they collect suitable men from each camp.

HABITS & ORDINARY APPEARANCE, DRESS &c.

Except the old men who wear the indispensable langotis the others go dressed as Vakkaligars with Panches, coats and turbans or vastras. As a rule the men are hardy and of fairly good stature and do not appear unkempt. The women wear sadies and kuppasas or bodices and put on mostly silver and brass ornaments and strings of corals round their necks. They are tattoed on their forearms, foreheads, corners of the eyes and cheeks and chins. They are generally dirty and ugly looking. When they are found in groups without the males they pretend that they are either unmarried or widows. They help their men in spotting houses, secreting and disposing of stolen properties and act as spies over the action of the Police and are of lose morals. Both sexes are inordinately fond of drink and indulge in it to excesses after a big haul getting the liquor in large

quantities

quantities to their own camps paying the liquor sellers very liberally for transgressing the Excise Rules. These liquor Vendors try to help them by withholding all information about their doings. When a foreign liquor shop is at hand they go in largely for whisky and brandy.

LANGUAGE. 5. Pamlores speak a corrupt form of Telugu and they can also speak with sufficient fluency, Kanarese, Hindustani, and Maharati. Among themselves they have a peculiar slang and a system of secret signs to communicate their thoughts so as to be not understood by others. They sing crude songs in Telugu.

Disguise. In their depredatory tours, some of the men set out a-begging from house to house playing on their gourd-pipes called ~~Dingrees~~ "Pungis". Others go dressed as "Sanyasis" or "Jungalis" with strings of Rudrakshis interspersed with blue beads and the vertebral bones of snakes round their necks, and orange colored head cloths. Some go with four cornered bags called "Joliges" containing pieces of roots and herbs, professing to be Maddina Gollars or Vaidyas; they are also dressed as Dasaries with "Namas" or forehead marks or Jungamas besmeared with ashes. Large folding knives, small nets and snares are seen in their bags and these are used for catching squirrels and partridges and sometimes false beards and mustaches are also found with them.

PROFESSION. 6. The Pamlores have no honest profession worth the name. Crime is the only hereditary occupation they are known to be addicted to and in it they are daring and invariably ruthless. The few that ostensibly prepare mats and work as labourers do so as a cloak to evade suspicion. At times they call themselves bead-sellers or "Manigars" and as such they cheat credulous villagers by passing off brass beads and sundry trinkets as gold. On reaching a place they first try to secure an influential receiver and when they succeed they sometimes manage to become ostensibly the cultivators of his lands, chiefly to guard against being bound over as vagrants.

The

The women are no less light-fingered than the men but their thefts are confined to shandys and fairs. They steal fowls in villages when they go out begging by drugging them with raw rice soaked in Dathura poison. Another trick of theirs is to go in batches to a shop in the shandy and when one woman asks for change for a rupee on pretences for making sundry purchases, another lets lose a fangless cobra near the shop. The crowd getting frighten-ed at the sight of the cobra run for their lives and the shop keeper does likewise, when the Pamlore women and children standing by steal his articles exposed for sale. The woman who first tendered the rupee for change however remains there like an honest villager until she gets her change.

OMENS & SUPERSTITIONS.

7. The Pamlores are particular about their good and bad omens. While on the way, should one of them sneeze once or is questioned by others whither they are going they at once turn back and take a different route. A single brahmin coming from the opposite direction or a crow or a serpant crossing their way from right to left are considered to be inauspicious. Before starting they generally sacrifice a goat to their family deity and make a vow of a similar sacrifice after safe return with booty. This they do by keeping a coin knotted in saffron-tainted cloths and invoking the grace of their deity for success in their depredation.

MODUS OPERANDI.

8. The Pamlores very rarely take to road dacoities, because the chances of booty are uncertain. When they set out in small batches they commit house breakings and when their number is large they commit house dacoities. Before committing house breaking or daccity they spot the houses several days previous to the intended attack. This is done by one or two intelligent men who move about in disguises on pretence of begging or selling herbs or/6 roots as stated above. They study the situation of houses, their approaches, the position and nature of the doors and windows, the number of the inmates in the house and their servants and guage the affluent condition of the family by the ornaments and clothing worn by the women and children. The information

thus

thus gathered is taken to the camp and in a meeting presided by the headman the order in which the houses are to be dacoited is decided upon. This done, the members to constitute the party are selected and they start in small batches in different directions and meet in time at the rendezvous previously arranged. Some travel by hired carts well dressed on the plea of going to attend a marriage or on a pilgrimage to a shrine and should the cartmen on the way suspect, they are taken into confidence and liberally remunerated to keep the matter secret. When a member of the gang who goes to fetch provisions or drink is unfortunate-ly caught on suspicion by the villagers he often pretends to be deaf and dumb and is many a time let go as an innocent person. He is sometimes handed over to the Police when he continues the same trick or feigns madness or sickness and tries to get off. But should his dodges fail, he resigns to his fate and comes out with false names, places, caste &c., thereby giving ample opportunities for his comrades to run away from the neighbourhood on receipt of information of his detention brought to the gang by another who invariably goes with him and keeps at a distance. On meeting at the appointed place and on the eve of the dacoity the Pamlores settle among themselves the several parts which each has to take in the commission thereof and equip themselves for it. Here they prepare clubs, torches, slings, collect stones, change their dress and sometimes smear their faces with ashes to avoid identification. They arm themselves with swords and guns if they could secure them. On approaching the house marked, the doors of neighbouring houses are fastened from outside to prevent the inmates thereof from coming out to give help. Guards are posted with slings and stones, roads and lanes are sometimes barricaded by prickly pear and Jali thorns. An entry into the house is then attempted in diverse ways. Near the door frames they bore very neat holes sufficient to admit of a hand being thrust in to remove the chain or latch on the inside. They also resort to the trick of mewing like cats or knocking at the door and expect some stupid inmates of the house to open it to make enquiries. They take this opportunity to rush in. When this trick fails they break open the doors by force by throwing big

stones

stones against them or by hewing them with axes which they carry with them. Being experts in the use of slings they keep continuously pelting stones in all directions to scare away those who come for help. The torches used in the dacoity are short, the rag being neatly rolled on thin sticks and soaked well in gingelly oil. The cloth before being rolled on the stick is put in kerosine oil and dried so that it may be lighted quickly. Free use is also made of lamps found in houses. With a view to terrify the inmates they pretend to have brought fire arms by crying out "Bandookh Oodav". Cries of "Din, Din" "Lagav, Maro" are raised to make the inmates believe that some of the members are Mahommedans. The moment they gain entrance into the house, the inmates are frightened out of their wits, some are gagged and belaboured unmindful of the consequences. Jewels and valuable cloths are removed from the wearers. Boxes and trunks are broken and rummaged on the spot and the articles sent out as they are removed. Even iron safes are broken open and the house will have been plundered before any substantial local help could be rendered. The women are roughly handled and often outraged. They are so reckless in their acts that resistance to them - invariably means certain death to the opponents. Fire arms are the only weapons they are afraid of. If they find themselves pursued by the villagers while retreating they shout out "Hidi, Hidi (catch)" and run pretending to catch and thus escape. The torches are generally thrown behind and in some cases carried to some distance and thrown there, the dacoits themselves taking another direction. After reaching the place where they left their clothes they examine the booty and arrange for its safe conveyance to their camps through jungle paths. The bulk of the men after resuming their dress return walking or by carts to their camps by separate paths taking good care not to keep any house-breaking instruments or other compromising weapons with them.

9. The division of property obtained during the dacoities does not generally take place immediately. The Pamlores wait till the attempts

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

attempts of the Police in the way of detection are slackened. During the distribution of the booty provision is made for widows and the families in Jail. After distribution the property is usually entrusted to a matron in the camp for safe custody. Goldsmiths were once employed for melting the jewels; but the Pamlores have themselves learnt the art of late. The property is buried in the jungle in the vicinity of their camp and the women when taken by surprise secrete it often about their persons and in their clothes. Small ornaments on the eve of their sale for current expenses will be found concealed in grain pots. The disposal of property begins with the sale of small ornaments to the local liquor shop keepers and villagers and when the dacoits find that no information of this has leaked out induce the money lenders and bigger sowkars to purchase their valuable jewellery which are generally sold in a somewhat altered condition or melted form. After sufficiently securing the confidence of the Sowkars in the neighbourhood they take them to lonely spots for handing over the stolen property and there rob the Sowkars of the large sums of money which their avarice prompts them to take for the cheap bargain. Brass and gilt ornaments have very often been palmed off for gold ones. It is also ascertained that while showing the touch of gold they sell, they conceal a small bit of good gold in their nails and rub it instead of the piece for sale which they, however, pretend to rub on the stone. Instances are not wanting in which Pamlores have tempted respectable lawyers to accept gold instead of ready money for their fee.

10. Once caught, the Pamlore pretends to be very docile but all the while keeps thinking of how to escape and adopts all sorts of tricks to accomplish the same. He rarely confesses and does not give out any information which will lead to the discovery of properties. When under the influence of liquor during feasts and in the company of his trusted friends, he exults over his past achievements and it is only then that the Police may succeed in getting a clue through their detectives. The women

CONDUCT DURING ENQUIRY.

secretly

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secretly go to the receivers and warn them of the risk they would run by exposing the gang. The unarrested members of the gang or their women engage counsel for the defence through their receivers and in almost every case the fees they pay to them are exorbitant. During trials in courts they never fail to threaten the witnesses to deter them from giving evidence by saying that they would on their return from incarceration set fire to their houses and "widow their wives". When appearing in the dock they change their dress by mutual exchanges day after day to puzzle the witness identifying them and even create confusion during such identification.

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PART II.

The action of the Mysore Police against the Pamlore Kormars during the quinquennium preceding the recent captures.

Before giving an account of the general capture of the Pamlore Supernumeraries at Mavinkere in the Shimoga Taluk, Shimoga District, and at Kortigere in the Tarikere Taluk, Kadur District, it seems necessary to describe briefly the action of the Police in repressing the depredations of criminal tribes known as Pamlores or Kalla Kormars, first individually and then jointly in the Districts of Chitaldroog, Shimoga and Kadur.

2. The first known appearance of Pamlores during the quinquennium just preceding the captures at Mavinkere and Kortigere, was towards the end of January 1904 when a gang under the name of Kanchi Gollars entered the Mysore State and made a temporary settlement near Malalahalli and Yelihole within the limits of Sirigere Sub Station in the Harihar Sub Taluk of the Chitaldroog District. The gang seems to have grown here in strength by additions from the British Territory closeby on the other side of the Thungabhadra under the encouragement given locally by Rangappa a Brahmin of Vasana, an Inam village in the neighbourhood. From there they proceeded on one night in April 1904 and committed a torch-light dacoity at Honnali in the house of Nadig Gopallappa and carried off a lot of property. This appears to be the last offence in which both Pamlores and Korachars acted jointly. Yettina Korachar Sannivara who afterwards became an informant and was murdered on 23rd May 1907 at Madapur in the Holalkere Taluk was the approver in the case and Koracher Chinna and Ranga were the two accused that were convicted. The Pamlore accused however escaped conviction and passed out of Mysore.

PAMLORES AT MALALHALLI AND YALIHOLE.

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3. Nearly a year after, another criminal gang, this time consisting purely of Pamlores headed by Rama @ (17) was found lurking near a water course adjacent to Kotemallur in the Honnali Taluk and was captured on the 13th December 1904. It consisted of 18 males and 2 females by name Hanumi and Ningi. All the male members among whom were Peerya, Mariga &c, were placed before the Honnali Division Magistrate for being bound over under the security sections but were discharged. They were then passported to Honnali from where they passed out of view in the month of March 1905 and nothing was heard of them for sometime.

RAMA'S GANG NEAR KOTEMALLUR.

@ The figures within brackets against the names of Pamlores refer to the serial number given to them after the recent capture.

4. During the progress of the enquiry of the above good behaviour case, two house dacoities were reported from Tirthahalli and Harnahalli in the Shimoga District as having occurred in quick succession within the space of three days in the month of January 1905. Under the direction of Mr. Nadig Subba Rao, the then Assistant Superintendent of Police of Shimoga, Inspector Murudappa, who is now Amildar of Sorab, conducted the investigation of these cases and found that the same gang of Pamlores in the Harihar Sub Taluk, concerned in the previous year, in the Honnali Town house dacoity had perpetrated both these dacoities. As many as 13 persons including Krishna alias Mariga otherwise known as Karbhari Krishna were placed before the Magistrate. This Krishna, however, effected his escape from the Shimoga District lock-up during the preliminary enquiry and the case ended in the conviction of (1) Fakira, (2) Parsa and (3) Yella who were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 5 years each under section 412 of the Indian Penal Code. The nine others among whom were Govinda (11) and Hanuma (18) found in the recent capture at Kortigere as will be detailed hereafter were passported from Shimoga and were sent to Telgi Station in the Bellary District by the Chitaldroog Police on 5th October 1905. It may be noted here that Karbhari Krishna who

TIRTHAHALLI & HARNAHALLI DACOITIES.

who managed to be at large after his escape from the Shimoga District lock-up was recently arrested at Munugod in the Karwar District and is pending Extradition after the expiry of the sentence he is undergoing for being a vagrant.

5. About the time of the investigation of the above dacoities and the enquiry of the good behaviour case, a gang of 21 females who were then styled as Pamlores and were probably connect-ed with the male members in those cases, was found in the Ranibennur Taluk bordering on Harihar Sub Taluk. Eleven of these were imprisoned for failing to furnish security and the 10 others who were passed on to Harihar escaped from surveillance from the Siragere Station in that Sub Taluk on the 23rd February 1905 and probably joined the gang that escaped later on from Honnali in March after the good behaviour case. The history of these criminal classes presents a vivid picture of their attempts to secure a place of safety some-where in the Mysore State close to the British Territory which they could easily enter when the ground became too hot for them here. Their frequent movements into Mysore in varying batches and under assumed castes, creeds and callings, taking the Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts by turns on one side and the Dharwar and Bellary Districts on the other, at a time when the criminal Intelligence Department had no combined working, show clearly how best they tried to avoid the surveillance of the Police where it was not helpful to them and where it came in their way to enlist the sympathy of some influential local man that would give them and their wives and children a shelter and afford facilities for their depredations both in British India and Mysore. Akin to Rangappa of Vasana in the Harihar Sub Taluk, Patel Santappa of Kotemallur in the Honnali Taluk seems to have been taken into their confidence and his help extended even to recent days.

PAMLORE FEMALES FROM RANIBENNUR & HARIHAR & THEIR ESCAPE.

6. About a year after the escape of the gang of females from Siragere, another gang of females among whom were the two women Hanumi and Ningi found

KATYA'S GANG.

found with Rama's gang (see para 3 supra) with an old man Katya again reached Honnali on the 11th March 1906 as Manigars (traders in glass beads) under a pass from Halyal Station in the Dharwar District. They however marched on to Chennagiri which they reached on the 13th idem and were then handed over to the surveillance of the Patel of Agrabannihatti and camped near Hosabannihatti, its hamlet.

7. Nearly a month after, 9 male members as noted below joined Katya's gang and their names were entered in the gang form on the 17th April 1906.

PEERYA & 8 OTHERS JOIN KATYA'S GANG AT HOSABANNIHATTI.

1. Peerya bin Hanumantha.
2. Arja bin Peerya (29)
3. Kariya bin Rama (30)
4. Gangarama bin Peerya (33)
5. Sanjiva bin Durga.
6. Basava bin Bhima.
7. Parasa bin Naga (24)
8. Raya bin Sivappa (25)
9. Neela bin Tuljaram (26)

They were entrusted to the care of the same Patel as per gang Rules, Hanumi being the wife of Peerya and the mother of Arja and Gangarama, her friend Ningi, the aunt of Basava and the other female members in Katya's gang being related to the males that came with Peerya. Though these Koramars appeared to live by agricultural labour, the Police of Tarikere under the direct supervision of Mr. T. F. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police and assisted by the Chennagiri Police were able to trace to them a lot of property connected with a dacoity committed on 23-7-1906 in Paniappa's house at Tarikere; and all the new comers except Sanjiva were arrested about the 20th August 1906 and Peerya, Parasa, Raya and Neela were convicted by the Shimoga Sessions Judge on 1-12-1906 and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment extending up to 7 years. They were however let off on appeal to the Chief Court in April 1907, and joined the gang again at Hosabannihatti in the same month. Arja, Kariya, Ganga-

rama

Gangarama and Basava or Basya who were acquitted by the Sessions Judge passed out of view on the 19th January 1907 and on the 23rd April 1907 Kariya and Gangarama joined the gang. Arja and Basava remained supernumeraries till the 28th July 1907 when they were captured with others in a raid conducted by Mr. B.S.Ranoji Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Shimoga in person that night at Mavinkere (see para 16).

PAMLORE GANGS FOUND IN PENSAMUDRA, BETKADUR, & CHIKHADYA IN CHENNAGIRI TALUK.

8. Early in January 1907 Chennagiri Taluk became disturbed again by other gangs and prompt steps were taken to bring under surveillance any criminal gangs that might have entered the Taluk unobserved. These attempts brought to light the presence of gangs without passports at Pensamudra, Betkadur, Chikhadya villages of the Chennagiri Taluk lying close to the border of the Holalkere Taluk in the Chitaldroog District. They were all brought to Chennagiri on the 10th January 1907 by Jamedar Hanumantha Naidu and were kept under surveillance. They numbered in all 12 males, 25 females, and 36 children and were recognized as Pamlore Kormars. As the number of females and children was disproportionate to the number of males and as they alleged that they were Kanchi Gollars, great suspicion arose about their alleged application to agricultural pursuits and no time was lost to send the finger prints of the male members for search, which however were returned as untraced from the Bangalore Bureau.

MALNAIKANAHALLI DACOITY IN DHARWAR DISTRICT.

9. Meanwhile information was received of a serious dacoity at Malnaikanhalli in the Ranibennur Taluk in the Dharwar District on the night of the 9th January 1907 when two of the dacoits who were Pamlores were disabled on the spot and caught red-handed. On the information given by one of these the Sub Inspector of Ranibennur went to Chennagiri on hearing the recent finding of the Pamlores and was given every help to ascertain if any of the Pamlores kept under surveillance then had anything to do with his case. He, however

however, returned having failed to get any useful information and the gang continued to be at Chennagiri when on the 31st January 1907 two men, two women and one child passed out of view and were followed by 8 men, 2 women and 1 child on the 6th February 1907. A week after i.e., on the 13th February 1907 the remaining two males 21 females and 34 children were at their own request passported to Kadur and when they stayed at Benkipur on their way for about a fortnight every attempt made to trace the absconding male members was of no avail. In the dead of night on the 2nd March the whole gang passed out of view but the majority of the members were traced out in the Kadur Taluk by the Benkipur constables and were taken back. There were then 13 males, and 17 children and these were passed on to the Tarikere Taluk on the 22nd March 1907 on their way to Kadur. They entered the Hassan District under pass No: 34 of 23rd March 1907 of Tarikere and when they returned again to Kadur Taluk there were 12 males and 15 children. They were then sent to Belagur in the Hosdurga Taluk but they again entered the Hassan District and proceeded to Kankatte and Banavar.

10. Nor was this all. When the gangs found at Pensamudra, Bethadar &c were still under surveillance, a Pamlore gang under the name of Havina Gollars consisting of 4 men, 10 females and 14 children which entered the Shimoga District from Hangal under Rahadari No: 11 of 28th November 1906 passed through Chennagiri and arrived at Ramgiri in the Holalkere Taluk on the 30th June 1907. It then moved on to Chikkangala in the Kadur Taluk and latterly came to Kadur on the 24th June 1907 where it still remains with this difference, that Hanumantha has replaced Ganga and Hanumantha's wife Venkati and her child have added to its strength.

PAMLORE GANG FROM HANGAL IN DHARWAR DISTRICT.

11. It was not the Shimoga District alone that had to contend against the incursions of these Pamlores. As early as January 1907 there appeared near Sultanpur in the Chitaldroog Taluk a gang of 6 men, 6 women and 12 children

AVAL GOPAL'S GANG IN THE CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

children styling themselves Handi Gollars.

The men were:-

1.	Avala Gopala	(7)
2.	Babiga son of No: 1	(6)
3.	Gocula Thimma alias Avala Chinna Thimmadu bin Hanumantha.	(12)
4.	Babiga younger brother of No: 3.	(5)
5.	Avala Hanumantha bin Thimma	(7)
6.	Avala Babiga bin Thimma.	(19)

They were immediately brought under surveillance and a careful watch was kept to see who visited them.

BURGLARIES IN HOSADURGA TALUK & GENERAL SEARCHES.

12. While attempts were being made to trace those that passed out of view from Chennagiri (see para 9 supra) three serious burglaries were committed in quick succession in the Hosdurga Taluk, Chitaldroog District, in the middle of March 1907, and about the same time burglaries and attempts at burglaries were reported from Kadur and Banavar. This necessitated a general search for suspicious characters and the result was that five strangers were found on different days in the middle of March in the Hosdurga Taluk. Two of these Avala Ranga and Mykala Ganga effected escape while being brought to Hosdurga and another Vittya who called himself a Moodicar escaped from Police custody. The other two Venkata and Thimma who posed as Telugu Gollars going a-begging were, however, succes-fully treated under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

PAMLORE WOMEN FROM HONNALI & SEARCH FOR MEN NEAR RUMMAGATTA &c. IN THE CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

13. A gang of 6 Pamlore women with three children and a young man, Fakira bin Kannappa (13) found in the Honnali Taluk was subjected to surveil-lance and passported to the Chennagiri Taluk, where from it proceeded to Holalkere on the 6th May 1907 after visiting Tilnir Katte where a Pamlore gang had already encamped and was under surveillance. They were joined by a batch of 4 women namely Huligi, Yelli, Poshi and Yamuni who on being released from the Poona Central Jail on the expiry

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expiry of their term of imprisonment for failing to furnish security as ordered by the Satara Magistrate, entered the Chital-droog District in the beginning of May 1907 passing through the Chennagiri Taluk. As both these gangs expressed a desire to proceed to Sivagere in the Chitaldroog Taluk, a strong suspicion arose that some male members pertaining to these gangs were lurking in the vicinity of that place and keeping the gangs at Holalkere, a second general search was organised under the direction of Mr. B. Ramaswamiah, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of Chitaldroog with the result that 6 Pamlores including Rama bin Honnura (17) referred to in para 3 as the headman of a gang found at Kotemallur and Govinda (11) and Hanuma (18) acquitted in the Thirthalli - Hamohalli dacoities (see para 4 supra) were captured on the 10th May 1907 near Rummaghatta in the Chitaldrug Taluk and were sent to the Jail for failing to furnish security for good behaviour for a period of 10 months each on the 28th August 1907. Their names are given below:-

1.	Rama bin Honnura	(17)
2.	Fakira bin Nagappa	(1)
3.	Rama bin Yekappa	(16)
4.	Ninga bin Marappa	(2)
5.	Hanuma bin Ranga	(18)
6.	Govinda bin Perumalu	(11)

14. Simultaneously with the above search, the Pamlore Gang of Aval Gopala near Sultanpur (see para 11 supra) was raided on the night of the 16th May 1907, when the following two supernumeraries by name Goniga (4) and Ganga were found and were placed before the District Magistrate of Chitaldroog for being bound over for good behaviour and were ordered to Jail for one year each on the 12th July 1907. Yelli who was found in company with the above Goniga and Ganga was traced to be the wife of Fakira convicted in the Thirthally dacoity and it was her presence and her admission of her husband's incarceration in the Mysore Jail that led

SEARCH FOR SUPERNUMERARIES CONNECTED WITH AVAL GOPALA'S GANG AT SULTANPUR IN THE CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

led the Chitaldroog Police to conclude that Gopala's gang was of Pamlors. Aval Gopala and five others with him, who had evidently harboured the above Pamlores as well as some others that evaded capture, were also placed before the Davangere 1st class Magistrate and were sentenced to suffer various terms of imprisonment from 4 to 10 months under the security sections.

KATYA'S GANG MOVES FROM HOSBANHATTI TO AJJAMPUR & RETURNES TO MAVINKERE.

15. After Peerya, Raya, Pursa and Neela were released from the Central Jail (see para 7) they came back to Hosbannhatti and joined their gang still remaining there under Katya. A few days after, the whole gang left Hosbanhatti under a gang form alleging to go a-begging towards Tarikere. The male members of the gang were:-

1. Katya.
2. Peerya.
3. Gangaram son of Peerya.
4. Kariya bin Rama.
5. Raya bin Sivappa, nephew of Katya.
6. Parsa bin Nagappa.
7. Neela bin Tulajarama.

There were besides 9 women including Hanumi and Ningi (see para 7) and 7 children. The gang passed through Benkipur and after reaching Tarikere expressed its desire to go to Mayakonda and passed on under observation to Ajjampur and changing its mind again went back to Benkipur and on to Mavinkere, a village situated about 5 miles from Benkipur in the Shimoga Taluk. This was in the middle of May 1907.

ATTEMPTS TO BOOK SUPERNUMERARIES. MAVINKERE RAID.

16. The fact that Arja and Basya belonging to this gang had escaped was not lost sight of and close watch was kept to see whether they visited their relatives at Mavinkere. Patel Fakirappa of Mavinkere appeared to be more useful to the gang than to the Police and it was suspected that some supernumeraries visited it

and

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and that he afforded facilities for the same. This created a lot of anxiety and necessitated continued watch for a favourable opportunity to catch the supernumeraries. In a raid on the night of the 28th July 1907 conducted by Mr. B. S. Ranoji Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in person five supernumeraries were captured. There were the missing Arja (29) and Basya and three others by name Mara (34), Hanuma (31) and Hala (32). Enquiry was set on foot as to who the three strangers were and it was ascertained that Mara was a member in the gang of Rama (17) when it escaped from Honnali in 1905 (see para 3) and that Hanuma and Hala were among those that were acquitted in the Thirthalli-Harihalli dacoities and proceeded to the Telgi Station (see para 4) with Hanuma and Govinda later on found in Rummagatta (see para 13). The fact that during the capture Mara, Hanuma, Hala and Arja were found lurking on the granary (panata) of Patel Fakirappa, that Basya was caught while running away from the house of Ningi and that none of these long absconding supernumeraries were in the gang when the same was examined by Mr. Ranoji Rao that morning created such great suspicion that all the five were captured as also the permanent male members, Patel Fakirappa and Ningi who had all harboured these dangerous dacoits were placed before the District Magistrate of Shimoga for being bound over for good behaviour. The results in this case were not however as successful as those in the Chitaldroog District. The District Magistrate discharged all but Mara, Hanuma and Hala who as ordered by him furnished security for Rs 100/- each and returned to the gang at Mavinkere along with others in October 1907.

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17. Notwithstanding the captures made in May 1907 in the Chitaldroog District, a torch-light dacoity was attempted in the Chital-droog Town on the 17th May, Korachar informant Sanivara was murdered while sleeping in a hut at Madapur in Holalkere Taluk on the 23rd May 1907 and a road robbery was committed near Holal-kere on the 5th June 1907. This necessitated another general search

GENERAL DISTURBANCES IN THE CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

search on the 10th June 1907 in the Gadriguda for Pamlores whose women were still under surveillance at Holalkere. But it was to no avail as the dacoits had in the meanwhile moved towards Holalkere, where on the same evening a Pamlore by name Mutha was found in a house having entered it with the cattle. He was forthwith placed before the Taluk Magistrate and was convicted for house trespass. This had a very salutary effect and it appeared that the gang passed out of the Chitaldroog District committing two burglaries in the Hosdurga Taluk on their way.

DISTURBANCES IN THE TUMKUR AND KADUR DISTRICTS.

18. The tide now turned towards the south. In June 1907 dacoities were reported in the Sira and Gubbi Taluks of the Tumkur District. A dacoity occurred at Chikmagalur in the month of July. It was then reported that the arch Koracher dacoit Bodiya alias Pichiga and his men after their return from Coorg entered Arkalgood Taluk and committing some robberies there passed on to Banavar in the Hassan District and were then in league with the Pamlores. On the 2nd August 1907 seven suspicious looking strangers were found at Tumkur and they effected their escape after their finger prints were taken. One of these has since been traced as Dodda Narasa alias Shelma (20) of Kortigere.

POLICE CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE 4th AUGUST 1907.

19. As the consternation created by the gangs increased in the several Districts and as individual efforts in each District did not seem sufficient to check their inroads, the then Inspector General of Police F. E. C. Carr Esquire, convened a meeting of the Superintendents of 31 Chitaldroog, Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Tumkur Districts and in the conference it was resolved that all places likely to afford shelter to the lurking of criminal gangs should be well scoured by the combined action of the Police aided by villagers.

GENERAL SEARCHES IN AUGUST 1907 PICHIGA & HIS MEN CAPTURED.

20. Accordingly a general scouring took place from the 9th August to 17th idem in the range of hills and jungles extending from

from Hirekalgudda in the Arsikere Taluk to Gadrigudda in the Holalkere Taluk via Garudangiri, Bidare and Malhal. No gangs were found in these beats but on the information of Lambani cowherds as to the presence of suspicious looking strangers in the Gadrigudda, Holalkere Taluk, Patel and villagers immediately arranged for a search party and captured 5 men, one of whom turned out to be Koracher Pichiga. He and his younger brother Thimma were traced to be the perpetrators of the Chickmagalur Town dacoity and some burglaries in the Chitaldroog District and were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. With this ended the career of this notorious outlaw Pichiga and his gang.

PAMLORE WOMEN IN CHITALDROOG SENT TO BANAVAR.

21. The Pamlore women kept under surveillance at Holalkere and the women of those that were sent to prison in the good behaviour cases in the Chitaldroog District were marched collectively to Banawar as requested by them in the month of October 1907. While they were on the Banavar side two Pamlores Sanna Munia and Bheema were found as vagrants at Kadur on the 5th November 1907 and were placed before the Magistrate who sent them to Jail for failing to furnish security. It was subsequently found that Bheema's wife Yelli was a member of the gang of women near Banavar. About the same time a robbery occurred at Koppa and another at Yedehalli and an attempt was made to commit a burglary at Lakkavalli in the Kadur District. Later on in the latter part of November the gang of women entered the Kadur District from Banavar and proceeded to Nagamangala near Ajjampur in the Tarikere Taluk and camped there. Towards the end of December Avala Gopala (7) and Chinna Babiga (5) returned from the Bangalore Jail and joined their women at Nagamangala. After this a part of the gang lived at Veerapur which is very close to Nagamangala and a close watch was kept on both the sections to see if any males visited them.

HARAPANAHALLI DACOITY.

22. A very heavy house dacoity occurred at Harapanahalli in the Bellary District on the 6th December and later investigation showed that some dacoits passed from Tilnirkatte in the Chennagiri

Taluk

Taluk in carts and three Pamlores of Tilnirkatte were then arrested on being identified by the cartmen. On the 9th January 1908 five of the Mavinkere Pamlores namely Peerya, Raya, Parsa, Neela and Basya were found missing from the gang and it was thought that they escaped having caught scent of the arrests at Tilnirkatte. As none of the male members present in the Mavinkere gang were identified by the cartmen, the three from Tilnirkatte were taken to Harpanhalli and there they were subsequently convicted under section 402 I.P.C.

CRIME IN THE SHIMOGA & TUMKUR DISTRICTS.

23. In the early part of February 1908 there occurred a heavy burglary at Shikarpur and from the information gathered during the investigation of the case the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs were suspected to be the perpetrators of this offence. They were also suspected of being concerned in the dacoities at Muganaikankote and Hogalvadi in the Tumkur District that occurred in January 1908. It was also suspected that the five absentees from the Mavinkere gang had joined the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs and that the Sahaslavalli dacoity in Shikarpur reported in the latter part of February 1908 was committed by them.

CONFERENCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF KADUR AND SHIMOGA.

24. Messrs. Wilkinson and Ranoji Rao Superintendents of Police, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, met at Shimoga on the 5th March 1908 and discussed the measures to be adopted to ascertain the number &c., of the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs and to capture them at the earliest opportunity.

DACOITIES IN THE DAVANGERE TALUK & THE 1st CONFERENCE AT HOLALKERE.

25. While attempts were in progress to effect a capture of the supernumeraries, two dacoities on the 31st March and one on the 1st April 1908 were reported from the Davangere Taluk and the same supernumeraries were suspected, though the investigation later

on

on showed that others in the Bellary District were the real culprits. A conference held at Holalkere on the 10th April 1908 of Messrs. Wilkinson, Ranoji Rao, and Ramaswamiah, Superintendents of Police of the Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts and in the light of information given by Jamedar Gudiappa of Ajjampur Range and Inspector Sundara Rajiengar of the Tarikere Taluk, instructions were given to those officers to collect further information about the offences, if any, committed by the supernumeraries, their disposal of stolen property and the receivers of the same. The proceedings of this meeting were submitted to the Inspector General of Police and as it was ascertained that the supernumeraries had made themselves scarce just then, the question of arranging for a capture was reserved for a more favourable occasion.

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PART III.

The general captures and the events immediately preceding them.

THE SITUATION IN MAY 1908.

The situation in May 1908 was that the gang of Pamlore women and children found in January 1907 in the Chennagiri Taluk was near Banavar in the Hassan District and the male members thereof were evading observation; the gang of Pamlore women and children passported from the Chitaldroog District in October 1907 was near Nagamangala and Veerapur in the Kadur District, and it was not without its supernumeraries; the Pamlore gang passported from Hanagal in November 1906 was near Chikkangla in the Kadur Taluk and the number of men was comparitively small; Katya's gang was at Mavinkere and its five male members that passed out of view in January were still at large and were suspected to be with the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs; the seven strangers, five of whom appeared to be Pamlores, had not been traced after their escape from Tumkur in August 1907; and a number of crimes remained undetected and more were apprehended.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO AJJAMPUR.

2. The Inspector General of Police, D. Devaraj Urs Esqr., proceeded to Birur on the 30th May 1908 and camping at Ajjampur in the early part of June 1908 conducted confidential enquiries in person about the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs and their supernumeraries. He then proceeded to Shimoga collecting more information returned with Mr. Ranoji Rao to Arsikere where Mr. Wilkinson joined them and the matter was further discussed. It was found that the supernumeraries were then away from these parts and the arrangements to capture them could not therefore be taken in hand immediately.

DACOITIES AT TILUVALLI, NAVANAGERE AND ANANTAPUR

3. On the 28th May 1908 a dacoity was committed at Tiluvally in the Hangal Taluk Dharwar District, and on the 31st

31st of the same month another was reported from Anantapur in the Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District. On the 2nd June 1908 another dacoity occurred at Navangere in the Sirsi Taluk, North Canara District, very close to the North Western border of the Sorab Taluk in the Shimoga District. At this time on the evening of the 1st June 1908 a gang of about 30 men was seen within the limits of the Anavatti Station in the Sorab Taluk very close to the British Frontier. The Police Inspector of Sorab who received the information at 10 P.M. at Nerlige where he was camping immediately proceeded to the spot with about 60 men but found no strangers. He however saw from the marks on the ground that a gang had sat there. On the 4th June 1908 the gang was again seen in the Ayankatte of Hireavali village, Sorab Taluk, and when the Patel went with his villagers, the rogues ran away leaving their food and things behind. The attempts of the Sorab Taluk Police to trace out this gang proved fruitless as it had already passed out of that Taluk. The articles left behind at Hire Avali were sent to Navanagere and some of them were identified as having been lost in the Navanagere case. On the night of the 4th June a suspicious looking stranger who called himself Gangaram (28) was caught by a constable (Rustum) at Siralkoppa when emerging with another from an arrack shop carrying two bottles of arrack and a large quantity of eatables evidently for the use of his comrades. All the surrounding places were at once searched by Jamedar Madappa and his men as it was suspected that a gang was lurking somewhere to commit an offence but none were found. Gangaram was passported to Tiluvalli at the request of the Hangal Police who arrested him in connection with the Tiluvally dacoity and subsequently released him and sent him under surveillance to Siralkoppa where he remained until he was sent to Kadur after the general captures. These disturbances were immediately followed by close searches in all places likely to give cover to the dacoits in those parts, and it was found that the gang had passed out of view. From the identification of the articles left behind at Hire Avali, it was clear that the gang that escaped from there

was

was the one that committed the Navanagere dacoity. Gangaram appeared to belong to the same gang and the information that was cleverly got from him when he was in custody at Tiluvalli showed that he was supernumerary of the gangs of Nagamangala and Veerapur. Soon after the Navanagere dacoity one Shelma (20) was found as a beggar about Banavasi in the Sirsi Taluk and was sent to Tiluvalli. He was identified by the Hangal Sub Inspector as Shelma a previous convict and then he admitted he was a Pamlore from Sirhatti in the Sangli State in search of his wife but disclaimed all connection with the Pamlores of Mavinkere or Nagamangala. He was handed over to Mr. Ranoji Rao at Anavatti and as no amount of persuasion could bring out from him any useful information about the gangs, he was sent under surveillance to Tarikere, when he joined the Nagamangala Gang. These circumstances created a strong suspicion that the supernumeraries of Nagamangala and Veerapur gang were the authors of the above dacoities and that other supernumeraries had taken part with them in the commission of these offences.

CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE ON THE 22nd JULY 1908.

4. The Inspector General of Police therefore convened a meeting of Superintendents of Shimoga, Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts, at which Mr. Krishnaji Pandurang Deshapande, Police Inspector, Southern Division, Dharwar District, was also present and he described the Tiluvalli dacoity and the progress made in the investigation and asked for an early capture of the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs. The Superintendents were told to meet again and arrange for this capture after setting the details.

RETURN OF CONVICTED PAMLORES FROM THE CENTRAL JAIL TO NAGAMANGALA.

5. Towards the end of June 1908 the Pamlores convicted for good behaviour in the Chitaldroog District namely,

Avala Gopala's gang.

1. Aval Babiga bin Gopala (6)
2. Aval Chinna Thimma bin Hanumantha (12)

3. Aval Hanumantha bin Subba (8)

4. Aval Chinna Babiga bin Thimma (19)

Rama's gang.

5. Rama bin Honnura (17)

6. Fakira bin Marappa (15)

7. Rama bin Yenkappa (16)

8. Linga bin Marappa (2)

9. Hanuma bin Ranga (18)

10. Govindu bin Perumalu (11)

were released from the Jail and they joined their women in Nagamangala and Veerapur. They were followed by 11. Goniga (4) who also joined the gang in the month of July.

6. With a view to encourage the supernumeraries to come to the gangs during night and sleep in the sheds, the constables openly employed to watch the gangs were withdrawn and special detectives were deputed to keep a secret watch on the movements of the gang and the supernumeraries. Nadig Guru Rao of Baggavalli who was commanding the confidence of the supernumeraries and Manikyam who was equally familiar with them were engaged to pry into the secrets of these Pamlores and bring information regarding their doings and disposal of property. The Superintendents of the Shimoga, Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts and Inspector Mr. Deshpande of Dharwar again met at Holalkere on the 19th August 1908 and resolved to effect the capture on the 10th September 1908 and submitted proceedings of the conference to the Inspector General of Police.

TACTICS EMPLOYED.

7. While arrangements were thus in progress the supernumeraries again made themselves scarce. Soon after a dacoity occurred in the town of Ranibennur on the night of 1st September and another was committed at Masur in the Kod Taluk of the Dharwar District on the 3rd September 1908. These two dacoities occurring in quick succession appeared to be the doings

RANIBENNUR & MASUR DACOITIES.

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doings of the same gang and the nature of the offences showed that they were the work of Pamlores. The Head constable of Hallur Station, Kod Taluk, Dharwar District, received information that about 2 miles from his station there were traces of a gang having cooked food and slept on the left bank of the Tungabhadra within the limits of his Station. He immediately proceeded to the place, and made enquiries as to who crossed over by the ferry to Hiregonigere, a village in the Honnali Taluk of the Shimoga District, on the right bank of the Tungabhadra. Having ascertained that a gang had crossed over on the night of the 4th September, he gave information of the same to his officers, and Mr. Deshpande requested the Superintendents of Chitaldroog and Shimoga Districts to have the Malebannur State Forests covering parts of Honnali and Harihar Taluks scoured as it was then rumoured that the gang was still lurking there.

SCOURING IN THE MALEBANNUR FORESTS.

8. Accordingly the jungles were scoured by parties led by Messrs. Ramaswamiah and Ranoji Rao and Deshpande but no gangs were found there. The enquiry that followed this search showed that the members of the gang looked like Pamlores and the ferry contractor and Forest Guard Imam Sab who helped to bring them across the river and supply provision to them as proved by a number of witnesses, identified the figure of Peerya in a photo preserved by the Shimoga Police. This made it definite that the above two dacoities were committed by the supernumeraries of Mavinkere and Naganangala gangs, and the Inspector General of Police again meeting the Superintendents of the Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts and Mr. Deshpande at Kadur on the 25th September issued instructions for promptly arranging to capture the supernumeraries.

ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE CAPTURES.

9. The supernumeraries were not all in one place and were so careful as to avoid giving any scent of their approach to their gangs

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gangs. It was strongly suspected that the local Koramers at Kodihalli, Horithimmanahalli, Thirmapura, Sannakkikoppal and Hanumanahalli were their informants and gave shelter to them. As has already been detailed the Pamlore camps were situated in various places in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts and for a successful attempt it was necessary to raid all those places on one and the same night and keep watch later on to see if any passed from camp to camp. All these were ascertained and the time of action was carefully discussed and settled upon. Nadig Guru Rao and Manikyam were of immense help in these arrangements and Police officers belonging to distant stations in the Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts not likely to be identified by the supernumeraries were sent in disguise to the Pamlore gangs to understand the geography of the country and see the supernumeraries if possible. The date of the capture fixed at Holalkere became inconvenient on account of the disappearance of the supernumeraries and of the change of their camps owing to plague. Owing to the spread of this disease the gangs at Nagamangala and Veerapur left their places and lived in sheds in a neglected garden at a distance from Kortigere. They then left this place also and moved on to another desolate land affording very good cover and means of easy escape. During Dasara Mr. Ramaswamiah was called to Mysore where he met the Inspector General and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, K. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar Esquire, M.A., and received instructions in connection with the captures. Mr. Wilkinson who was on leave at Ajmere was wired to come back and he met the Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur at Mysore on the 6th October and received instructions after further discussion. Mr. Ramaswamiah proceeded to Shimoga and conveyed the instructions of the Inspector General of Police to Mr. Ranoji Rao on the 7th. These two officers proceeded the same evening to Arsikere and met Mr. Wilkinson in train and returned with him to Birur, discussing the various details. Mr. Ramaswamiah went to Harihar, met and informed Mr. Deshpande that the arrangements were ripe for the capture on the night of the 9th October. These

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secret conferences were found necessary to guard against all possibilities of giving any scent to the supernumeraries and their informants who were reported to be ever on the alert. Messrs. Wilkinson and Ranoji Rao proceeded to Tarikere towards the evening of the 8th October and it was decided that the general captures should be effected - during night on the next day when it was ascertained there would be in the camp a feast consequent on the recovery of some women from plague and that all the supernumeraries would attend the same. Mr. Wilkinson accordingly sent urgent wires to the Inspector General of Police and the officers concerned about this decision and asked for the mobilization of the various batches of the Police Force which had been kept ready on the pretext that they were required for some other purposes.

10. The following were the several settlements of the Pamlores that had been decided upon to be raided simultaneously:-

THE SEVERAL PLACES FOR THE SEARCH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

Kadur District.	1. Kortigere in the Tarikere Taluk. 2. Kadur Kasba.
Shimoga District.	1. Mavinkere in the Shimoga Taluk. 2. Tilnirkatte in the Chennagiri Taluk.
Hassan District.	1. Hanumanhalli near Banavar in the Arsikere Taluk.

11 pc.

Besides these it was found necessary to have a simultaneous search in the following places of the local Koramers who were suspected to be in league with the Pamlores and to afford shelter to them.

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Kadur District:-

1.	Kodihalli	Kadur Taluk.
2.	Horithimmanahalli	
3.	Thimmapura	
4.	Sannakkikoppal	

Hassan District:-

1.	Ganjigere	Arsikere Taluk

(1) The searches in the Chennagiri Taluk were entrusted to Inspector Venkata Rao and Jamedar Bhima Rao and Karenaik of that Taluk and their men.

(2) Those at Horithimmanahalli and Thirmapura were entrusted to Jamedar Thammia of Kadur Taluk and his men.

(3) Inspector Venkatagiri Iyer of Kadur Taluk was deputed to search the Kadur Kasba gang of Pamlores and the huts of the local Koramers at Kodihalli.

(4) The Hassan District Police under Inspectors Puttannia and Seshachar were ordered to take up the raids at Hanumanahalli, Ganjigere and Sannakkikoppal as these places lie close to each other.

(5) Inspector Dummiah of the Shimoga Taluk with 20 men of the Shimoga District and 10 waddars and Jamedar Ramaswamiah of Benkipur Range were detailed for raiding the Mavinkere camp.

(6) Jamedar Rahiman of the Shimoga Kasaba was told off with 10 men and 10 wadders to guard the paths in the jungles between Mavinkere and Kortigere camps.

(7) The rest of the force was reserved for action at the Kortigere Camp which was reported to be the most difficult to manage being the largest consisting of many able bodied and desparate ruffians armed with knives and choppers.

11. The Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur who were at the Capital on account of the Dasara left Mysore on the 8th October to supervise the operations for the capture on the 9th October 1908. A detachment of 100 men and officers from the Provincial Special Reserve and the Bangalore City Force and the recruits of the Police Training School was despatched from Bangalore by the morning train in mufti. The Inspector General of Police alighted at Arsikere to give instructions to the Hassan Police Superintendent Mr. S. Narayana Rao and also to avoid

THE MOVE.

avoid being observed by the Kadur gang. The Deputy Commissioner passed on to Kadur, whither the Inspector General motored later on in the night. The Police Force from Bangalore moved on to Birur and there being joined by the officers and men and Lambanies of the Chitaldroog District proceeded to Shimoga by train. In the night these forces moved back by the mail train along with the officers and men of the Shimoga District. At Mosarahalli the batches detailed for duty at Mavinkere and to guard the jungle paths alighted, while the bulk of the force moved on to Sivapur a small station on the Birur-Shimoga Railway, Mr. Wilkinson joining the same at Tarikere. After alighting at 10 P.M. we moved on to a railway cutting a mile distant and there divided the whole force into three batches and proceeded to the spot from three different directions. These batches were as follows:-

(1) Mr. T. F. Wilkinson Assistant Superintendent if Police, Kadur District, with Inspector Sundara Rajiengar of Tarikere Taluk and Inspector R. Shama Rao of the Police Training School and fifty men of the Training School and the Provincial Reserve.

(2) Mr. B. S. Ranoji Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Shimoga with Inspector Nagesha Rao of Shikarpur and Mr. O'Doherty, Chief Inspector of the Bangalore City and fifty men of the Bangalore City, the Training School and the Shimoga District.

(3) Mr. B. Ramaswamiah, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Chitaldroog with Head Quarter Inspector Narna Iyer and 43 Inspector Fida Hussain of Harihar and 30 men and 18 Lambanies of the Chitaldroog District. Ten men from the Bangalore detachment were deputed to patrol the Birur-Tarikere Road. It was midnight when the three parties converged towards the camp of the Pamlores. Before the parties closed on the gang it was aroused by the barking of dogs followed by the howling of women and the male members began to run in different directions. They were successfully hemmed in and were secured. It was subsequently

ascertained

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ascertained that two supernumeraries known as Sidda and Sanga who lived in a distant corner of the camp made good their escape immediately after the alarm was given by the dogs under the cover of the bushes and milk hedges of the extensive cocoanut gardens directly behind their sheds. While the persons thus captured were being well secured and the run-aways were being searched for, the Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur arrived at the scene and ordered that the men and women and also their sheds should be carefully watched and thay they should be searched after day break.

12. The names of the men captured at Kortigere are as follows:-

MEN CAPTURED AT KORTIGERE.

1. Fakira bin Nagappa.
2. Ninga bin Madappa.
3. Narsiga bin Venkappa.
4. Goniga bin Rama.
5. Aval Babiga bin Gopala.
7. Gopala bin Mallappa.
8. Hanumantha bin Subba.
9. Sannanarsa bin Hanumantha.
10. Ramudu bin Yellappa.
11. Govinda bin Perumalu.
12. Avalu Thimmudu bin Hanumantha.
13. Fakira bin Kannappa.
14. Ramudu bin Narasappa.
15. Fakira bin Marappa.
16. Ramudu bin Yenkappa.
17. Rama bin Honnura.
18. Honnura bin Ranga.
19. Aval Chinna Babiga bin Thimma.
20. Doddanarasa bin Rama.
21. Rajadu bin Hanuma.
22. Hanumantha bin Rama.

2 children
11 pcl

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Acting on the personal instructions issued by the Inspector general

General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner, on their way to the scene, the villagers of Kortigere found two old women and a lad of the Kadur Kasaba Pamlore gang who were apparently coming to Kortigere to give information of the search in their own camp and to warn the Kortigere gang against similiar raid, in which fortunately for us they were too late. They were brought to the Kortigere Camp and were placed before the Inspector General and the Deputy Commissioner. The young man was Rajaga (23) whose father Rajadu had already been secured in the capture. Rajaga was also arrested on suspicion and placed with the other accused. Mr. K. P. Deshpande with two Sub Inspectors and a posse of constables of the Dharwar District attired as Sadhus arrived at the scene later on having alighted at Birur towards midnight by the Mail Train. Searches were conducted next morning and valuable gold and silver jewels and valuable cloths worth in all Rs. 800/- were found in the sheds and on the person of the wives of some of the accused. Many interesting things such as gourd pipes, razors, falsebeards and mustaches, vertebral bones of snakes, beads and rudrakshis, nets and conches, herbs and drugs, empty and part filled bottles of country and foreign liquors &c were in the sheds.

13. During the raid at Mavinkere conducted by Inspector Dummayya and his party the following four supernumeraries were captured.

THE MAVINKERE RAID.

1	24.	Parasa bin Nagappa.
	25.	Raya bin Sivappa.
2	26.	Neela bin Tukaram.
4	27.	Yella bin Rama.

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The first three of these were long out of view and were found lurking in the jungle with two others being traced out by Jamedar Rahimkhan and his party. The 4th was captured while sleeping in a hut of the Pamlores in the Mavinkere Camp. The following members of the Mavinkere gang were thereafter arrested on suspicion.

29. Arja bin Peerya.

30. Kariya bin Rama.

31. Hanuma bin Linga.

32. Hala bin Hanuma.

33. Gangaram bin Peerya.

34. Mara bin Era.

35. Shesha bin Sumka.

RESULTS OF THE OTHER SEARCHES.

14. No supernumeraries were found in the other places that were searched at the same time on this night. On the 21st October 1908 the Hassan Police secured two Pamlore supernumeraries namely, Rama and Krishna of the Hanumana -halli gang. Gangaram (28) who came on gang form from Shiral-koppa was arrested at Kadur as he was involved in the dacoity.

ARREST OF SIDDA, SANGA & VENKATARAMA.

15. All attempts were being made to arrest the supernumeraries that escaped during the capture. The two that escaped from the jungle near Mavinkere were evidently Peerya and Basya who had passed out of view along with Parsa, Raya and Neela captured that night. The two that escaped from the Kortigere camp were ascertained to be Sidda and Sanga and information was received that they were lurking in the Yemmedoddi Kaval in the Kadur Taluk and were about to visit Thimma Jetty's hut in a Lambani tanda situated in a field away from Avutanahalli village for the purpose of meeting a pleader and engaging his services to defend the captured men. Messrs. Wilkinson and Ramaswamiah, Assistant Superintendents of Kadur and Chitaldroog and Inspectors Shama Rao, Venkatagiri Iyer and Sundara Rajiengar repaired to the spot with a few men and surrounded the hut. When the doors bolted from within were opened a rush was made in, when it was found that the pleader present was Mr. Manjiah of Chickmagalur and that the persons negotiating with him were the supernumeraries Sidda(36) and Sanga (37) and a third by name Venkatarama (38) another supernumerary of the Kortigere gang. These were arrested and brought to Kadur.

16. Mr. Wilkinson took up the investigation of these cases against the Kortigere gang and was assisted by Mr. Ramaswamiah and Inspectors Shama Rao and Sundara Rajiengar in it. Mr. Ranoji Rao assisted by Inspector Dummaiya investigated the cases against the Pamlores of the Mavinkere gang. The stolen property recovered during these investigations consisted of gold and silver jewellery and valuable cloths and its aggregate value is Rs. 5302/-. A statement showing the names of the persons arrested in the cases in which they are concerned and their previous convictions as traced by finger prints is herewith appended for kind perusal. It will be seen from this that these dacoits are concerned in the dacoities committed at:-

INVESTIGATION & ITS RESULTS.

1. Harapanahalli in the Bellary District.
2. Tiluvalli.)
3. Ranibennur and) In the Dharwar District.
4. Masur.)
5. Navanagere in the North Canara District.
6. Anantapur in the Shimoga District and in the house breaking and theft at -------
7. Hosdurga in the Chitaldroog District.

Of the property recovered, that to the value of Rs. 2857/- has been proved to be connected with the above cases and as to the rest investigation is still going on to ascertain to which of the old cases in Mysore or British India it is connected.

17. Of the 38 persons that were arrested four were dealt with for being bound over for good behaviour and three were released as there was no evidence of their being concerned in any of the cases. The other 31 persons were handed over to the British Police under warrants from the District Magistrates of Dharwar and Bellary and are undergoing trial at Ranibennur and Harapanahalli. In some of the cases in which property has been traced to the accused the evidence as against them amounts to the offence of receiving stolen property falling under section

DISPOSAL OF THE ACCUSED.

412 of the Indian Penal Code and they will accordingly be tried in Mysore after the close of the trials in British India.

CONCLUSION.

18. It will be seen from this ~~sort of~~ short report what an ~~account~~ amount of trouble and anxiety these Pamlores have caused to the Mysore Police while systematically carrying on their depredations both in and out of Mysore during the last 5 years. Their repeated attempts to find settlements in convenient localities of the Frontier Districts, not far from the British Borders, the tactful manner in which they succeed to gain the confidence of the local men by liberally remunerating them, the cunning way in which they evade all suspicion on the part of the Police as well as the general public under the guise of recognized innocent classes, their dexterity in deceiving the Police by various pretensions to effect escapes from custody, the clever disposition of their camps which serve as outposts for rapid exchange and communication of information, their scrupulous attention to maintain always a reserve of supernumeraries ready for action, their daring and relentless and sometimes outrageous acts during the commission of their well planned dacoities, the care and caution they exercise in the disposal of their booty, the religious tenacity with which they plead their innocence, are hard facts which baffle the ~~strenuous~~ strenuous efforts of even the most experienced Police Officers in the investigation of crimes in which these Pamlores are concerned. Indeed it will be a crowning act of success if this class of most dangerous marauders with hereditary propensities to crime could be reclaimed to society to lead a life of peaceful and honest citizens. As the realization of this ideal does not appear to be practicable in the near future, it is inevitable that the Police-men has to contend against their ravages for the time being.

In connection with the recent captures, we feel it a pleasant duty to express our appreciation of, as well as to bring to the kind notice of the Inspector General of Police, the good services rendered by the Chief Inspector of the Bangalore City

Mr.

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Mr. O'Doherty and Inspector Shama Rao of the Police Training School as also of Inspector Sundara Rajiengar and Venkatagiri Iyer of the Kadur District, Inspectors Dummaiya and Nagesha Rao of the Shimoga District, and Inspectors Narna Iyer and Fida Hussain of the Chitaldroog District, in the capture of the Pamlores and in the investigation that followed. The Jamedars, Duffedars and men who were engaged in this work performed their duties most cheerfully. We would beg to add that Nadig Guru Rao of Bagguvalli and others who did useful service in securing us valuable information towards the captures and the recovery of stolen property have been in separate references recommended for suitable rewards.

We have &c.,

(Sd.) T. F. Wilkinson.
Asst. Superintendent of Police,
Kadur District.

(Sd) B. S. Ranoji Rao.
Asst. Superintendent of Police,
Shimoga District.

(Sd) B. Ramaswamiah.
Asst. Superintendent of Police,
Chitaldroog District.

"C O P Y"

Inspector General of Police.

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Sub Inspector to Forward Enclosure.

Statement showing the names of Several Panchas and Their relation in the dacoities with Their Previous Convictions.

Serial No.	Names with aliases	Ramchennu dacoity	Thilwalli dacoity	Hosaoor dacoity	Varavara dacoity	Hoskunya House breaking & Theft	Harapanahalli dacoity	Anantapur dacoity	Shivamogga Track Court Theft.	Previous Convictions.
1	Fakeera alias Dhot Fakeera bin Nagappa									Traced as yella bin Thimma 1st Conviction.- 6 months R.I. on 26.2.1901 by the 1st class magistrate, Pandavpura in Crime No: B/1 under Sec: 123 Cr.P.C. 2nd Conviction. 10 months Rigorous imprisonment on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst. Comr Magte: of Davangere in Crime No: 11 of 07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C.
2	Nanja alias Linga bin Hosarappa									1st Conviction - 10 months R.I. on 29.8. by the Senior Asst. Comr Magte of Davangere in Crime No: 11/07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C.

3	Narasiga alias Posiga alias Posya bin Venkappa										Thareedas Veelia alias Posya and Solappa alias Babu wanderers 1st Conviction - one years R.I. Rs 10.00 by the 1st class magte Bagalkot in Crime No: 70 of 1900 under Sec: 401 I.P.C. .. 2nd conviction - 1 year R.I. on 8.11.03 by the Dt- magte of Bagalkot under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C. Gave his name as Yellappa bin Ramappa Vaddar caste Stonemason at Pensandra, Bhemapur Tq. Sindgi 1st Conviction - 1 years R.I. by the 1st cl. magte of Bagalkot in crime No 70 of 00 under Sec: 401 I.P.C. Thareedas Babia bin Solappa 1st Conviction - 1 month R.I. by the Dt. magte of Kolhapur in Crime No: 12 of 30.5.06 under Sec: 379 I.P.C. 2nd Conviction. 4 months R.I. by the Senior Asst Commr. magte in Crime No 13 of 07-08 under Sec
	Gonisa alias Mosala bin Ramudu alias Babu										
	Avale Balisa bin Hanmanthad brother of No 12										

3	Narasiga alias Poriga alias Ponya bin Venkappa	/	/		/	-	-	-	-	Traced as Veelia alias Ponya son of Solappa alias Babu wanderer. 1st Conviction - one years' R.I. on Rs 10.00 by the 1st class magte Bellekeri in Crime No: 70 of 1900 under Sec: 401 I.P.C. - 2d Conviction - 1 years' R.I. on 8.11.03 by the Dt- magte of Sirsi under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C. Gave his name as Yellappa bin Ramappa when caught at Pensanda, Shemoga Dt, Shimoga
4.	Ganiga alias Moalla bin Ramuda alias Babu									1st Conviction - 1 years' R.I. on Rs 10.00 by the 1st Cl. magte of Bellekeri in crime No 70 of 00 under Sec: 401 I.P.C.
5.	Amal Baliga bin Hammanthal, brother of No: 12									Traced as Babia bin Subbaya 1st Conviction - 1 months R.I. by the Dt. magte of Kolapur in crime No: 12 of 30.5.06 under Sec: 379 I.P.C. 2d Conviction. 4 months R.I. on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst Comr. magte of Dharwar in Crime No 13 of 07-08 under Sec. 109

6	Amal Babaiya bin Lohala	1st Conviction - 10 months Rig. by the Senior Asst Cmr. magte of Davangere in Crime No 13 of 1907-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C.
7.	Amal Lohala bin Malappa	Traced as Lohala Baba bin Balu alias Lalu. 1st Conviction.. one years Rig. on 17.10.00 by the 1st cl. magte of Malakote in Case No 70 under Sec: 401 I.P.C. 2d conviction.. 18 months' Rig. on 17.3.05 by the 1st cl. magte. Barsi, Sholapur Dt under Sec: 380 I.P.C. 3d Conviction 6 months S.I. on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst Cmr. magte Davangere in Crime No 13/07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C.
8	Hammantha bin Subba	Traced as Subba bin Timmana.- 1st Conviction. one years Rig. on 5.1.02 by the Dt magte. Gulbarga in Case No 7 of 1313. Hijri. under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C.
9.	Sama Nayaka bin Hammantha	None traced
10.	Ramadu alias Palati bin Yellappa	None traced
11	Lowinda bin Bommalu	1st Conviction - 10 months Rig. on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst Cmr magte of Davangere in Cr: No 11/07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C

12	Avala Thimmiyadra bin Hanumanthappa Gowdar (dec'd).							1st Conviction. 6 months Rgl. on 16.3.05 by the Hd. Asst Magte of Bellary in Crime No 3 of 05 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C. 2nd Conviction 6 months Rgl. on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst Cur Magte of Davangere in Crime No 13/07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C.
13.	Fakira bin Kamabba							None heard.
14.	Ramadu bin Narasappa							Tr. Traced as Rama bin Narasa of Parathur 1st Conviction. one year Rgl. on 15.5.98 by the 1st Cl. Magte. Bijapur. Aurangabad under Sec: 379 I.P.C.
15.	Fakira bin Marappa							None heard.
16.	Ramadu bin Venkappa							1st Conviction - 10 months Rgl. on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst Cur Magte of Davangere in Crime No 11/07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C
17.	Rama alias Dodda Rama alias Yejaman Rama bin Honnura							1st Conviction 10 months Rgl. on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst Cur Magte of Davangere in Crime No 11/07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C.
18.	Hanuma bin Ranga							Traced as Naga bin Ranga. 1st Conviction 6 weeks Rgl. by 1st Cl. Magte, Bijapur, on 13.8.03 in Crime No 17 under Sec: 411 I.P.C.

19	Awal Tolmina Bahiga bin Thimma alias Hamma	2d Conviction. 6 months' R.I. by the 1st Cl. Magte. Bijapur, on 16.11.03 in Crime No 61/03 under Sec: 401 I.P.C.
20	Doddabaraga alias Shelma alias Hammantha alias Rama bin Rama	3d Conviction. 10 months R.I. on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst Sessions Judge of Davangere in Case No 11 of 07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C. 1st Conviction: 10 months R.I. on 29.8.07 by the Senior Asst Sessions Judge of Davangere in Case No 13 of 07-08 under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C. Traced as Shelma alias Rama Son of Raghaba alias Thimma 1st Conviction. 1 year R.I. on 17.10.03 by the 1st Cl. Magte, Bagalkot under Sec: 411 I.P.C. 2d Conviction. 1 year R.I. on 6.1.04 by the Magte Gulbarga under Sec: 109 Cr.P.C. Now traced
21.	Rajesh bin Hamma	
22	Hamma bin Rama	Now traced
23.	Rajaga bin Rajesh.	
24.	Parsa bin Raghaba	Traced as Hamma bin Thimma 1st Conviction - 3 years R.I. on 19.5.03 by the Sessions Judge, Dharwar under Sec: 395 I.P.C.

25.	Raja bin Siddha	None traced
26.	Nella bin Thukaram	Traced as Venkatārama son of Timmaya of Dharwar. 1st Conviction 2 years R.I. on 3.3.02 by the Dt. magte, Belgaum, under Sec: 395 IPC.
27.	Nella bin Rama	Traced as Nella bin Balabba of Munalbande Kittal. 1st conviction 12 years R.I. under ~~Sec~~ on 4.10.00 by the Dt magte of Dharwar under Sec: 123 CPC. 2d Conviction. 3 years R.I. on 4.10.00 by the Sessions Judge, Dharwar under Sec: 395 IPC 3d Conviction. 4 years R.I. on 28.7.03 by the Sessions Judge, Salar Jung's Estate under Secs. 395 + 75 IPC
28	Ganga Ram bin Thukaram	
29.	Arja bin Peeraja	
30.	Kania bin Rama	
31.	Hanmanna bin Linga	

32	Hala bin Hamma	Traced as Bhima alias Hamma - sentenced to 10 years' R.I. under Sec: 370 I.P.C. & 5.4.06 Cr.P.C. Spl. magte. Nizams Dominions, but released earlier.
33	Kanaka bin Pedda	
34	Mara bin Ira	
35	Sekha bin Sukka	
36	Sidda	
37	Sanka	
38	Venkataramana	To be placed before the Dt. magte. Kadur under the Security Section of the Cr.P.C. and was sentenced to one years R.I. for failing to furnish the required security.

(52) J. Dickinson
A.S.P.

Copy

Inspector General of Police.

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G.R.S. 28]

Police
File No. 126
Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
( )

, *the* 190

Date of issue

Signed by

READ letter no 4397/461 dated the 13th February 1909 from the I. G. of Police in Mysore submitting a report on the capture of a dangerous known as Kantores gang of dacoits in the -

ORDER THEREON.—No.
Kadur dt. on the 9th October 1908.

[Print in red ink with enclosures]

J 3099 9/3/1909.
Police 1605-2

Govt. Memo. - No. J 3099
The capture of this dangerous gang is most

over

SUBJECT

GPB—6,000—13-5-08

creditable to the I.G. of Police and the officers and men concerned. Mr. Dwaraj Urs deserves the thanks of Govt for his efficient organisation of the measures for the capture of the gang and for the manner in which these measures were carried out and brought to a successful conclusion.

Separate orders will be issued regarding the various recommendations made by the I.G. in his letter read above.

By order,
Secretary

To

The I.G. of Police in Mysore
with the photos.

READ:—

Letter No. 4399-441, dated the 13th February 1909, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, submitting a report on the capture of a dangerous gang of dacoits known as Pamlores in the Kadur District on the 9th October 1908:—

1. I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an interesting joint report by the Assistant Superintendents of Police, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with his No. 348, dated the 2nd instant, *re* the capture of the members of a gang of dacoits in October last.

2. These dacoits are known in this Province as Pamlores. They are mostly of a Telugu ancestry, their original abode having been on the banks of the Tungabhadra in the Krishna District. Their field of operations has extended over a large country comprising the Telugu Districts of Madras and Hyderabad, the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay and the Northern Districts of the Mysore Province. Hence they speak with fluency Telugu, Mahratti and Kanarese. But the dialect in which they speak amongst themselves is a corrupt form of Telugu with an admixture of Kanarese and Mahratti and is generally unintelligible to others.

3. Being a wandering class of people, they mostly live in huts. By heredity, they are criminals and as such they hardly take to agriculture. Wherever they have settled down as an agricultural class, it is only as an ostensible means of living, the chief object of the settlers being to give shelter to the supernumeraries who commit depredations and spend their days mostly in jungly places, etc., and visit the permanent huts only occasionally. The old and the infirm males and the females and children live in huts. The females are the principal channel of information to the supernumeraries, and it is very rarely that an outsider is employed as an informant. The 'Notes on Criminal Classes in the Bombay Presidency' by Mr. M. Kennedy, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Bombay in 1907, contain an elaborate account of this criminal tribe under the head 'Kaikadis.' No better history of the habits, appearance, disguises adopted and crimes to which they are addicted, can be given (*vide* pages 63 to 83 of the notes referred to above—printed at the Bombay Government Central Press, 1908). They are a very dangerous and daring class of dacoits. During the past four years, they have given the Police a considerable amount of trouble, and being a semi-wild class of people, they have often been able to evade the pursuit of the Police. One of the significant character of the members of Pamlores is that they are so reticent that there has hardly been a case in which a Pamlore has been induced to confess his guilt. When caught, his whole mind will be devoted to one thing and that is to devise a means of escape. Instances are not wanting in which they have successfully carried on their plan of escape.

4. Before the year 1904 their appearance in this Province was only occasional and they seem to have made no attempt to settle down in one place of centre to carry on their work of depredation. During the early part of 1904, they poured into the exposed districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug in small batches, and for the first time, they made their appearance in the dacoity committed in the house of one Nadig Gopalappa in Honnali, Shimoga District. In this, they committed a dacoity conjointly with some Korachars, one of whom turned out an approver. But the Pamlores escaped conviction and left Mysore. The place became too hot for them and they dispersed in several directions. At this time, about 16 gangs appeared in this Province, principally the gang of Kanchi Gollars headed by Krishna *alias* Mariga better known as Karbhari Krishna; a gang of 18 men headed by Rama *bin* Honnura since captured in the Nagamangala gang and the gang of Avala Gopala. Two of these gangs were proceeded against, one as having been in possession of stolen property under Section 412, Indian Penal Code, and the other under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Three members of the former gang were convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each and the latter

released on the condition of their promise of going away from the Province. The rest of the gangs referred to above, were passported. Most of these gangs were found in the Harihar Sub-Taluk of the Chitaldrug District and two or three in the Honnali Taluk of the Shimoga District. Some of them that were passported, were afterwards proceeded against in the Bellary District and were convicted, some having been concerned in dacoities and others under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5. Again, in 1906, they began to pour into the district of Chitaldrug when Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, Assistant Superintendent of Police, did his best to drive them out of his district and got some of them bound over for good behaviour. In this second venture, the gangs of Pakeera and Avala Gopala were the most active ones. There were more dacoities and burglaries this time, and also the centres of their operations were more than one. These places were in the Honnali, Channagiri and Shimoga (Mavinkere) Taluks of Shimoga District, Hosdurga of Chitaldrug District, Kadur Taluk, and Banavar and Kanakatte in the Arsikere Taluk of the Hassan District. There were also larger number of prosecutions. In the general search that was ordered for the capture of the Pamlores, the dare-devil Pichiga and some members of his gang were by chance caught. Some of the Pamlores were also captured and received long terms of imprisonment. Some of these Pamlores were released from the Central Jail at Bangalore in about the end of June 1908 and were able to join their comrades at Nagamangala and Mavinkere just in time to take part in the Navanagere, Ranibennur and Masoor dacoities.

6. The excursions of the dacoits on these two occasions are given in detail in Part II of the joint report which gives a connected history of the depredations of the Pamlores into the Province of Mysore. It may be noted that some of the notorious members who were found in the early batches were present in the gangs captured in the attack of the 9th October last.

7. They became busy again in the latter part of 1907 and early part of 1908 and attracted greater attention of the Police here and in Bombay. A number of dacoities were in succession committed in the districts of Karwar and Dharwar and Mysore Province and the investigation in connection with the property recently recovered goes to show that they are involved in one or another in those series of dacoities. The District Superintendents of Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Tumkur met at Bangalore on the 3rd August 1907 under the Presidency of Mr. Carr to concert measures for the capture of the gang and the result was a general search in the jungles with the help of the villagers which instead of helping the object of capturing them scared the dacoits. This series of dacoities was culminated by a heavy torch-light dacoity in Harapanahalli committed on the 6th December 1907 in which property worth Rs. 20,000 was lost. The culprits were traced to a gang in the Shimoga District. But all of them could not then be secured. They have since been found in the gang captured at Mavinkere on the 9th October 1908.

8. From the diaries of the Assistant Superintendents of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, I learnt that the dacoits were being scared away without an attempt to capture and book them for the various burglaries or house-dacoities in which it had been suspected they were concerned in one way or another. In April 1908, I instructed Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya not to drive them away from his district but instructed him to watch their movements and find out the receivers of stolen property. I was aware of the gang settled at Virapur in the Tarikere Taluk and had heard that there were supernumeraries connected with the gang. In order to know more of their movements, I went to Arsikere, Birur and Ajjampur at the end of May 1908 and seriously went into the matter of collecting information. I made searching enquiries on the spot and gave orders to withdraw the Police surveillance placed over the gang in order that the supernumeraries might have opportunities to visit the huts in day time, arranging at the same time for careful watch by means of private agency—and by the Police *incognito*. My main object in these enquiries was to take some concerted action so that efforts might be made either to induce these dacoits to settle down to peaceful avocations or to capture them once for all

Judicial and Legislative (Police), dated 13th April 1909.

at an opportune time. I discussed the question severally and collectively with the Superintendents of Police. I subsequently sent for the three Superintendents of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug to Bangalore and consulted them in the matter. One or two proposals were suggested, one of them being to devise means for alluring the supernumeraries to visit their females on a particular day and then to capture them when drunk. This did not meet with my approval. I learnt that Mr. Nadig Guru Rao of Baggavalli was in the confidence of the female members of the gang settled at Virapur and was to some extent aware of the visits of the supernumeraries. I wanted to secure the dacoits through this person and accordingly I gave needful instructions to Mr. Guru Rao to collect information as to the number of supernumeraries belonging to each gang, the relationship existing between one gang and another, the persons who had been in the habit of receiving stolen property and the recovery of such stolen property. The Superintendents of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga and Inspector Desh Pande of Southern Division, Dharwar District, met in conference under my instructions at Holalkere twice. The proposals they made were not acceptable to me as no evidence had been collected implicating the members of the gang with any offence. So arrangements were made to secure reliable information. While our measures for the capture were being thus matured, the dacoities of Ranibennur and Masoor occurred on the 1st and 2nd September, respectively, and the perpetrators of them were traced to have entered Mysore. I again went to Kadur on the 23rd September 1908 to concert measures to be adopted for the capture with the Superintendents of Chitaldrug and Shimoga and Inspector Desh Pande. After two days' deliberations, I decided to have them captured on the 5th October 1908 which was subsequently changed to the 9th October 1908. Mr. Wilkinson who was absent on leave at the time was called back from Ajmere.

9. The stronghold of the Pamlores was Erapur near Ajjampur and they owing to the outbreak of plague in their permanent huts, had temporarily encamped at Kortigere in an open place commanding a bird's-eye-view all round and hence making it difficult for approach in day-time. Mavinkere near Benkipur in the Shimoga Taluk and Hanumanahalli near Banavar in the Arsikere Taluk were the next two places where also a number of supernumeraries had been supposed to meet.

10. When everything was ready for capture, I wired for Messrs. Ramaswamaiya and Wilkinson to Mysore, where I was at the time for the Dasara, and discussed the matter with Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and the two Superintendents and finally settled the details of capture. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and myself left Mysore on the 8th for Bangalore and left the latter place on the morning of the 9th October 1908 taking with us the men from the Special Reserve, Bangalore City, and the Training School. The men were railed straight to Shimoga in order that no suspicion of the arrangement to capture the Pamlore might spread. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar went to Kadur and I got down at Arsikere and from there motored in the evening to Banavar, where I left Mr. S. Narain Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hassan, with Inspector Puttannaiya and Sub-Inspector Seshachar to surround the members of the gang at Hanumanahalli and Ganjigere of Arsikere Taluk and Sannakki Koppal of Kadur Taluk. I left Kadur in company with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar at about 9-30 P.M., and reached Jodikatte at 11 P.M., and from there with Mr. Guru Rao to guide, we went on, walking the rest of the distance of nearly five miles to the scene of capture, and reached the place at about midnight just when the capture had successfully taken place. When we were about 3 furlongs from Kortigere we heard the signal gun-fire. A very graphic description of the capture is given in Part III of the joint report. It is with much pleasure that I am able to report for the information of Government that the plan of operation as laid out by Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar and myself was carried out most satisfactorily by Messrs. Wilkinson, Ramaswamaiya and Ranoji Rao, who were ably assisted by Inspectors Mr. O'Doherty of Bangalore City, Shama Rao of Police Training School and Narain Iyer, Head-quarter Inspector, Chitaldrug. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and myself remained with the party till day-break, after which we left it, leaving instructions for the search of the huts, and again repaired to Kortigere by 9 A.M.

11. The operations at Mavinkere were also successful except for the escape of Peerya, one of the leading members of the gang. At Kortigere, Sanga and Sidda, also important members, had effected their escape, but it is gratifying to note that soon after, they were captured with the exertions of Inspector Venkatagiri Iyer of Kadur Taluk and the co-operation of Thimma Jetty of Avalahalli, Kadur Taluk, at whose house, which is situated in a garden at an out-of-the-way place, it was ascertained they had arranged to meet a pleader from Chikmagalur by name Manjiah for the purpose of engaging his services to defend their comrades who had been captured. Thimma Jetty gave the information in time. The house was surrounded and Sidda, Sanga and another Venkataramana were captured.

12. At Hanumanahalli none was captured, probably due to the members having been warned of the preparations to capture them.

13. The total number of dacoits captured was 24 at Kortigere and 11 at Mavinkere on the night of the 9th October 1908 and three subsequently in the house of Thimma Jetty, making a total of 38 men

14. Property worth in all Rs. 5,302 has been recovered and that worth Rs. 2,857 has been identified as being connected with six cases. I have ordered the publication in the Gazette of the description of the remaining property worth Rs. 2,445 which has not yet been identified.

15. In this connection, I beg to bring to the notice of Government the good work done by Messrs. Wilkinson, Ramaswamaiya and Ranoji Rao. Mr. Ramaswamaiya's services were very useful as he had the special knowledge of the doings of the several members of these gangs. He had, indeed, made a special study of these people. A great deal of detailed information with which he was able to acquaint us, was of immense service in laying out the plan of capture. In fact he was the principal officer entrusted with the minor particulars connected with the capture. In appreciation of the services of these officers, I beg to submit to Government the following recommendations in respect of them for favorable consideration.

19. The three Superintendents have submitted reward rolls in favor of the men who did good work, which in due course will be sanctioned by me.

20. I have herewith forwarded for the information of Government the photographs of the members of the gang under reference.

21. My thanks are due to Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar for his very valuable suggestions and hearty co-operation all through and to the Assistant Superintendents of Police and other Police officers who took part in the capture."

From T. F. Wilkinson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kadur District, B. S. Ranoji Rao, Esq., B.A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shimoga District, and B. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chitaldrug District, to D. Devaraj Urs, Esq., Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore, through K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., M.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

We have the honor to report as follows on the capture of a dangerous gang of dacoits known as Pamlores or Kalla Koramars and the subsequent investigation that led to the detection of several dacoities and burglaries committed by them in and out of Mysore during the calendar years 1907 and 1908.

PART I.

Pamlores, their description, habits and doings.

In order to have an idea of this class of criminals known as Pamlores who are dealt with in this report, it seems necessary to give a short account of their

-characteristics which mark them out from the other criminal classes that infest the country.

Pamlore.

2. The Pamlores are a sect of a criminal tribe known as "Kaikadies" in the Southern Mahratta Country and are so called on account of the "Pam" or snake which they carry from house to house when they go a-begging. They are also called Kalla Koramars especially in the Karnatic owing to their intuitive criminal tendencies. Like other Kaikadies, of whom there are several sub-divisions, the Pamlores have four "Gotras" or clans, namely,—

1. Satpadi
2. Menpadi
3. Kavadi and
4. Mendragutti.

They are to be found more or less in all the districts and States of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country and are considered to be a set of highly dangerous criminals so much so that, as Mr. Kennedy, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, describes them, they are, in the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapur and Bijapur of the Bombay Presidency, a source of anxiety to the Police.

Names assumed by Pamlores.

3. The Pamlores being a criminal tribe subject to Gang Rules, assume disguises during their predatory excursions in order to avoid the surveillance of the Police and describe themselves under the following names:—

1. Adavi Gollars.
2. Danada Gollars.
3. Doddi Gollars.
4. Yenama Gollars.
5. Maddina Gollars or Vaidyas.
6. Havina Gollars or Modicars or Garodies.
7. Handi Gollars.
8. Telugu Gollars.
9. Pakanati Gollars.
10. Kachi Gollars.
11. Peddati Gollars.
12. Musthu Gollars.
13. Harana Gollars.
14. Yerra Gollars.
15. Telugu Dasaries.
16. Hennu Dasaries.
17. Gandu Dasaries.
18. Jhinga Bhovis.
19. Manigars.
20. Koli.
21. Arekasale or Are Kurubars.

Habits and ordinary appearance, dress, etc.

4. The Pamlores are a nomadic tribe. A few settle down here and there as mat-makers and day-labourers, but a majority of them move about in gangs accompanied by their women and children with donkeys and dogs. They live in small temporary portable huts made of mats, etc., and encamp on commanding sites in the vicinity of jungles or hills affording shelter to the supernumerary male members of the gang whom they take care to screen from view. In the camps will be generally found old and infirm men, while those who are able-bodied periodically disappear for purposes of crime and when they return they keep aloof till they are satisfied that no suspicion has been directed against them. When the Pamlores enter a district they generally settle in different batches scattered here and there at convenient distances and before setting out for purposes of crime they collect suitable men from each camp.

Except the old men who wear the indispensable langotis the others go dressed as Vakkaligars with panches, coats and turbans or vastras. As a rule, the men are hardy and of fairly good stature and do not appear unkempt. The women wear sadies and kuppasas or bodices and put on mostly silver and brass ornaments and strings of corals round their necks. They are tattooed on their forearms, foreheads, corners of the eyes and cheeks and chins. They are generally dirty and uglyl-ooking. When they are found in groups without the males they pretend that they are either unmarried or widows. They help their men in spotting houses, secreting and disposing of stolen properties and act as spies over the action of the Police and are of loose morals. Both sexes are inordinately fond of drink and indulge in it to excesses after a big haul, getting the liquor in large quantities to their own camps, paying the liquor-sellers very liberally for transgressing the Excise Rules. These liquor-vendors try to help them by withholding all information about their doings. When a foreign-liquor shop is at hand, they go in largely for whisky and brandy.

5. Pamlores speak a corrupt form of Telugu and they can also speak with sufficient fluency Kanarese, Hindustani and Mahratti. Among themselves they have a peculiar slang and a system of secret signs to communicate their thoughts so as to be not understood by others. They sing crude songs in Telugu.

Language.

In their depredatory tours, some of the men set out a-begging from house to house playing on their gourd-pipes called "Pungis." Others go dressed as "Sanyasis" or "Jungalis" with strings of Rudrakshis interspersed with blue beads and the vertebral bones of snakes round their necks, and orange-colored head cloths. Some go with four-cornered bags called "Joliges," containing pieces of roots and herbs, professing to be Maddina Gollars or Vaidyas; they are also dressed as Dasaries with "Namas" or forehead marks or Jangamas besmeared with ashes. Large folding knives, small nets and snares are seen in their bags and these are used for catching squirrels and partridges, and sometimes false beards with mustaches are also found with them.

Disguises.

6. The Pamlores have no honest profession worth the name. Crime is the only hereditary occupation they are known to be addicted to and in it they are daring and invariably ruthless. The few that ostensibly prepare mats and work as labourers do so as a cloak to evade suspicion. At times they call themselves bead-sellers or "Manigars" and as such they cheat credulous villagers by passing off brass beads and sundry trinkets as gold. On reaching a place they first try to secure an influential receiver, and when they succeed they sometimes manage to become ostensibly the cultivators of his lands, chiefly to guard against being bound over as vagrants. The women are no less light-fingered than the men, but their thefts are confined to shandies and fairs. They steal fowls in villages when they go out begging by drugging them with raw rice soaked in Dathura poison. Another trick of theirs is to go in batches to a shop in the shandy and when one woman asks for change for a rupee on pretences for making sundry purchases, another lets loose a fangless cobra near the shop. The crowd getting frightened at the sight of the cobra run for their lives and the shop-keeper does likewise, when the Pamlore women and children standing by, steal his articles exposed for sale. The woman who first tendered the rupee for change, however, remains there like an honest villager until she gets her change.

Profession.

7. The Pamlores are particular about their good and bad omens. While on the way, should one of them sneeze once or is questioned by others whither they are going they at once turn back and take a different route. A single Brahmin coming from the opposite direction or a crow or a serpant crossing their way from right to left are considered to be inauspicious. Before starting they generally sacrifice a goat to their family deity and make a vow of a similar sacrifice after safe return with booty. This they do by keeping a coin knotted in saffron-tinted cloths and invoking the grace of their deity for success in their depredation.

Omens and superstitions.

8. The Pamlores very rarely take to road dacoities, because the chances of booty are uncertain. When they set out in small batches they commit house-breakings, and when their number is large they commit house-dacoities. Before committing house-breaking or dacoity they spot the houses several days previous to the intended attack. This is done by one or two intelligent men who move about in disguises on pretence of begging or selling herbs or roots as stated above. They study the situation of houses, their approaches, the position and nature of the doors and windows, the number of the inmates in the house and their servants and gauge the affluent condition of the family by the ornaments and clothing worn by the women and children. The information thus gathered is taken to the camp and in a meeting presided by the headman the order in which the houses are to be dacoited is decided upon. This done, the members to constitute the party are selected and they start in small batches in different directions and meet in time at the rendezvous previously arranged. Some travel by hired carts well dressed on the plea of going to attend a marriage or on a pilgrimage to a shrine, and should the cartmen on the way suspect,

Modus operandi.

they are taken into confidence and liberally remunerated to keep the matter secret. When a member of the gang who goes to fetch provisions or drink is unfortunately caught on suspicion by the villagers, he often pretends to be deaf and dumb and is many a time let go as an innocent person. He is sometimes handed over to the Police, when he continues the same trick or feigns madness or sickness and tries to get off. But should his dodges fail, he resigns to his fate and comes out with false names, places, caste, etc., thereby giving ample opportunities for his comrades to run away from the neighbourhood on receipt of information of his detention brought to the gang by another who invariably goes with him and keeps at a distance. On meeting at the appointed place and on the eve of the dacoity, the Pamlores settle among themselves the several parts which each has to take in the commission thereof and equip themselves for it. Here they prepare clubs, torches, slings, collect stones, change their dress and sometimes smear their faces with ashes to avoid identification. They arm themselves with swords and guns if they could secure them. On approaching the house marked, the doors of neighbouring houses are fastened from outside to prevent the inmates thereof from coming out to give help. Guards are posted with slings and stones, roads and lanes are sometimes barricaded by prickly-pear and jali thorns. An entry into the house is then attempted in diverse ways. Near the door frames they bore very neat holes sufficient to admit of a hand being thrust in to remove the chain or latch on the inside. They also resort to the trick of mewing like cats or knocking at the door and expect some stupid inmates of the house to open it to make enquiries. They take this opportunity to rush in. When this trick fails they break open the doors by force by throwing big stones against them or by hewing them with axes which they carry with them. Being experts in the use of slings, they keep continuously pelting stones in all directions to scare away those who come for help. The torches used in the dacoity are short, the rag being neatly rolled on thin sticks and soaked well in gingelly oil. The cloth before being rolled on the stick is put in kerosene oil and dried so that it may be lighted quickly. Free use is also made of lamps found in houses. With a view to terrify the inmates they pretend to have brought fire arms by crying out "Bandookh Oodav." Cries of "Din, Din," "Lagav, Maro," are raised to make the inmates believe that some of the members are Mahomedans. The moment they gain entrance into the house, the inmates are frightened out of their wits, some are gagged and belaboured unmindful of the consequences. Jewels and valuable cloths are removed from the wearers. Boxes and trunks are broken and rummaged on the spot and the articles sent out as they are removed. Even iron safes are broken open and the house will have been plundered before any substantial local help could be rendered. The women are roughly handled and often outraged. They are so reckless in their acts that resistance to them invariably means certain death to the opponents. Fire-arms are the only weapons they are afraid of. If they find themselves pursued by the villagers while retreating they shout out "Hidi, Hidi (catch)" and run, pretending to catch, and thus escape. The torches are generally thrown behind and in some cases carried to some distance and thrown there, the dacoits themselves taking another direction. After reaching the place where they left their clothes they examine the booty and arrange for its safe conveyance to their camps through jungle-paths. The bulk of the men after resuming their dress return walking or by carts to their camps by separate paths, taking good care not to keep any house-breaking instruments or other compromising weapons with them.

Disposal of property.

9. The division of property obtained during the dacoities does not generally tak place immediately. The Pamlores wait till the attempt of the Police in the way of detection are slackened During the distribution of the booty provision is made for widows and the familie in Jail. After distribution the property is usually entrusted to a matron in th camp for safe custody. Goldsmiths were once employed for melting the jewels but the Pamlores have themselves learnt the art of late. The property is buried i the jungle in the vicinity of their camp, and the women when taken by surpris secrete it often about their persons and in their clothes. Small ornaments on th eve of their sale for current expenses will be found concealed in grain pots. Th

disposal of property begins with the sale of small ornaments to the local liquor shop keepers and villagers, and when the dacoits find that no information of this has leaked out, induce the money-lenders and bigger sowkars to purchase their valuable jewellery, which are generaly sold in a somewhat altered condition or melted form. After sufficiently securing the confidence of the sowkars in the neighbourhood, they take them to lonely spots for handing over the stolen property and there rob the sowkars of the large sums of money which their avarice prompts them to take for the cheap bargain. Brass and gilt ornaments have very often been palmed off for gold ones. It is also ascertained that while showing the touch of gold they sell, they conceal a small bit of good gold in their nails and rub it instead of the piece for sale which they, however, pretend to rub on the stone. Instances are not wanting in which Pamlores have tempted respectable lawyers to accept gold instead of ready money for their fee.

Conduct during enquiry.

10. Once caught, the Pamlore pretends to be very docile but all the while keeps thinking of how to escape and adopts all sorts of tricks to accomplish the same. He rarely confesses and does not give out any information which will lead to the discovery of properties. When under the influence of liquor during feasts and in the company of his trusted friends, he exults over his past achievements and it is only then that the Police may succeed in getting a clue through their detectives. The women secretly go to the receivers and warn them of the risk they would run by exposing the gang. The unarrested members of the gang or their women engage counsel for the defence through their receivers and in almost every case the fees they pay to them are exorbitant. During trials in Courts they never fail to threaten the witnesses to deter them from giving evidence by saying that they would, on their return from incarceration, set fire to their houses and "widow their wives." When appearing in the dock, they change their dress by mutual exchanges day after day to puzzle the witness identifying them, and even create confusion during such identification.

PART. II.

The action of the Mysore Police against the Pamlore Koramars during the quinquennium preceding the recent captures.

Before giving an account of the general capture of the Pamlore supernumeraries at Mavinkere in the Shimoga Taluk, Shimoga District, and at Kortigere in the Tarikere Taluk, Kadur District, it seems necessary to describe briefly the action of the Police in repressing the depredations of criminal tribes known as Pamlores or Kalla Koramars, first individually, and then jointly in the districts of Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur.

Pamlores at Malalhalli and Yelihole.

2. The first known appearance of Pamlores during the quinquennium just preceding the captures at Mavinkere and Kortigere, was towards the end of January 1904, when a gang under the name of Kanchi Gollars entered the Mysore State and made a temporary settlement near Malalhalli and Yelihole within the limits of Sirigere Sub-Station in the Harihar Sub-Taluk of the Chitaldrug District. The gang seems to have grown here in strength by additions from the British Territory close by on the other side of the Tungabhadra under the encouragement given locally by Rangappa, a Brahmin of Vasana, an inam village in the neighbourhood. From there they proceeded on one night in April 1904, and committed a torch-light dacoity at Honnali in the house of Nadig Gopalappa, and carried off a lot of property. This appears to be the last offence in which both Pamlores and Korachars acted jointly. Yettina Korachar Sannivara who afterwards became an informant, and was murdered on 23rd May 1907 at Madapur in the Holalkere Taluk, was the approver in the case and Korachar Chinna and Ranga were the two accused that were convicted. The Pamlore accused, however, escaped conviction, and passed out of Mysore.

remaining 2 males, 21 females and 34 children were at their own request passported to Kadur, and when they stayed at Benkipur on their way for about a fortnight every attempt made to trace the absconding male members was of no avail. In the dead of night on the 2nd March the whole gang passed out of view, but the majority of the members were traced out in the Kadur Taluk by the Benkipur constables, and were taken back. There were then 13 males and 17 children and these were passed on to the Tarikere Taluk on the 22nd March 1907 on their way to Kadur. They entered the Hassan District under pass No. 34 of 23rd March 1907 of Tarikere, and when they returned again to Kadur Taluk there were 12 males and 15 children. They were then sent to Belagur in the Hosdurga Taluk, but they again entered the Hassan District, and proceeded to Kankatte and Banavar.

Pamlore gang from Hangal in Dharwar District.

10. Nor was this all. When the gangs found at Pensamudra, Bethadar, etc., were still under surveillance, a Pamlore gang under the name of Havina Gollars consisting of 4 men, 10 females and 14 children which entered the Shimoga District from Hangal under Rahadari No. 11 of 28th November 1906, passed through Channagiri and arrived at Ramgiri in the Holalkere Taluk on the 30th June 1907. It then moved on to Chikkangala in the Kadur Taluk, and latterly came to Kadur on the 24th June 1907, where it still remains with this difference, that Hanumantha has replaced Ganga and Hanumantha's wife Venkati and her child have added to its strength.

Aval Gopal's gang in the Chitaldrug District.

11. It was not the Shimoga District alone that had to contend against the incursions of these Pamlores. As early as January 1907 there appeared near Sultanpur in the Chitaldrug Taluk a gang of 6 men, 6 women and 12 children styling themselves Handi Gollars.

The men were—

1. Avala Gopala (7).
2. Babiga, son of No. 1 (6).
3. Gokula Thimma *alias* Avala Chinna Thimmadu *bin* Hanumantha (12).
4. Babiga, younger brother of No. 3 (5).
5. Avala Hanumantha *bin* Thimma (7).
6. Avala Babiga *bin* Thimma (19).

They were immediately brought under surveillance and a careful watch was kept to see who visited them.

Burglaries in Hosdurga Taluk and general searches.

12. While attempts were being made to trace those that passed out of view from Channagiri (see para 9 *supra*), three serious burglaries were committed in quick succession in the Hosdurga Taluk, Chitaldrug District, in the middle of March 1907 and about the same time burglaries and attempts at burglaries were reported from Kadur and Banavar. This necessitated a general search for suspicious characters, and the result was that five strangers were found on different days in the middle of March in the Hosdurga Taluk. Two of these, Avala Ranga and Mykala Ganga effected escape while being brought to Hosdurga, and another Vittya who called himself a Moodicar escaped from Police custody. The other two Venkata and Timma who posed as Telugu Gollars going a-begging were, however, successfully treated under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Pamlore women from Honnali and search for men near Rummagatta, etc., in the Chitaldrug District.

13. A gang of 6 Pamlore women with 3 children and a young man, Fakira *bin* Kannappa (13) found in the Honnali Taluk was subjected to surveillance and passported to the Channagiri Taluk, wherefrom it proceeded to Holalkere on the 6th May 1907 after visiting Tilnirkatte, where a Pamlore gang had already encamped and was under surveillance. They were joined by a batch of 4 women, namely, Huligi, Yelli, Poshi and Yamuni, who on being released from the Poona Central Jail on the expiry of their term of imprisonment for failing to furnish security as ordered by the Satara Magistrate, entered the Chitaldrug District in the beginning of May 1907 passing through the Channagiri Taluk. As both these gangs expressed a desire to proceed

to Sivagere in the Chitaldrug Taluk, a strong suspicion arose that some male members pertaining to these gangs were lurking in the vicinity of that place and keeping the gangs at Holalkere, a second general search was organised under the direction of Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Chitaldrug, with the result that 6 Pamlores including Rama *bin* Honnura (17), referred to in para 3 as the headman of a gang found at Kotemallur, and Govinda (11) and Hanuma (18) acquitted in the Tirthahalli-Harnhalli dacoities (see para 4 *supra*), were captured on the 18th May 1907 near Rummaghatta in the Chitaldrug Taluk and were sent to the Jail for failing to furnish security for good behaviour for a period of ten months each on the 28th August 1907. Their names are given below :—

1. Rama *bin* Honnura (17).
2. Fakira *bin* Nagappa (1).
3. Rama *bin* Yekappa (16).
4. Ninga *bin* Marappa (2).
5. Hanuma *bin* Ranga (18).
6. Govinda *bin* Perumalu (11).

Search for supernumeraries connected with Aval Gopala's gang at Sultanpur in the Chitaldrug District.

14. Simultaneously with the above search, the Pamlore gang of Aval Gopala near Sultanpur (see para 11 *supra*), was raided on the night of the 16th May 1907, when the following two supernumeraries by name Goniga (4) and Ganga were found and were placed before the District Magistrate of Chitaldrug for being bound over for good behaviour and were ordered to Jail for one year each on the 12th July 1907. Yelli who was found in company with the above Goniga and Ganga was traced to be the wife of Fakira convicted in the Tirthahalli dacoity and it was her presence and her admission of her husband's incarceration in the Mysore Jail that led the Chitaldrug Police to conclude that Gopala's gang was of Pamlores. Aval Gopala and five others with him, who had evidently harboured the above Pamlores as well as some others that evaded capture, were also placed before the Davangere 1st Class Magistrate and were sentenced to suffer various terms of imprisonment from four to ten months under the security sections.

Katya's gang moves from Hosbanhatti to Ajjampur and returns to Mavinkere.

15. After Peerya, Raya, Pursa and Neela were released from the Central Jail (see para 7) they came back to Hosbanhatti and joined their gang still remaining there under Katya. A few days after, the whole gang left Hosbanhatti under a gang form alleging to go a-begging towards Tarikere. The male members of the gang were—

1. Katya.
2. Peerya.
3. Gangaram, son of Peerya.
4. Kariya *bin* Rama.
5. Raya *bin* Sivappa, nephew of Katya.
6. Parsa *bin* Nagappa.
7. Neela *bin* Tuljarama.

There were, besides, 9 women including Hanumi and Ningi (see para 7) and 7 children. The gang passed through Benkipur and after reaching Tarikere expressed its desire to go to Mayakonda and passed on under observation to Ajjampur, and changing its mind again went back to Benkipur and on to Mavinkere, a village situated about five miles from Benkipur in the Shimoga Taluk. This was in the middle of May 1907.

Attempts to book supernumeraries: Mavinkere Raid.

16. The fact that Arja and Basya belonging to this gang had escaped was not lost sight of, and close watch was kept to see whether they visited their relatives at Mavinkere. Patel Fakirappa of Mavinkere appeared to be more useful to the gang than to the Police and it was suspected that some supernumeraries visited it, and that he afforded facilities for the same. This created a lot of anxiety and necessitated continued watch for a favorable opportunity to catch the supernumeraries. In a raid on the night of the 28th July 1907 conducted by Mr. B. S. Ranóji Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in person, five supernumeraries were captured. There were the missing Arja (29) and Basya and three others by name Mara (34), Hanuma (31) and Hala (32). Enquiry was set on foot as to who the three strangers were, and it was ascertained that Mara was a member in the gang of Rama (17) when it escaped from Honnali in 1905 (see para 3), and that

Judicial and Legislative (Police), dated 13th April 1909.

3. Nearly a year after, another criminal gang, this time consisting purely of Pamlores, headed by Rama (17)* was found lurking near a water-course adjacent to Kotemallur in the Honnali Taluk, and was captured on the 13th December 1904. It consisted of 18 males and 2 females by name Hanumi and Ningi. All the male members among whom were Peerya, Mariga, etc., were placed before the Honnali Division Magistrate, for being bound over under the security sections, but were discharged. They were then passported to Honnali, from where they passed out of view in the month of March 1905, and nothing was heard of them for some time.

Rama's gang near Kotemallur.

*The figures within brackets against the names of Pamlores refer to the serial number given to them after the recent capture.

4. During the progress of the enquiry of the above good-behaviour case, two house dacoities were reported from Tirthahalli and Harnahalli in the Shimoga District as having occurred in quick succession within the space of three days in the month of January 1905. Under the direction of Mr. Nadig Subba Rao, the then Assistant Superintendent of Police of Shimoga, Inspector Murudappa, who is now Amildar of Sorab, conducted the investigation of these cases, and found that the same gang of Pamlores in the Harihar Sub-Taluk, concerned in the previous year, in the Honnali Town house dacoity, had perpetrated both these dacoities. As many as 13 persons including Krishna *alias* Mariga otherwise known as Karbhari Krishna were placed before the Magistrate. This Krishna, however, effected his escape from the Shimoga District lock-up during the preliminary enquiry and the case ended in the conviction of (1) Fakira, (2) Parsa and (3) Yella who were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years each under Section 412 of the Indian Penal Code. The nine others among whom were Govinda (11) and Hanuma (18) found in the recent capture at Kortigere, as will be detailed hereafter, were passported from Shimoga, and were sent to Telgi Station in the Bellary District by the Chitaldrug Police on 5th October 1905. It may be noted here that Karbhari Krishna who managed to be at large after his escape from the Shimoga District lock-up was recently arrested at Munugod in the Karwar District and is pending extradition after the expiry of the sentence he is undergoing for being a vagrant.

Tirthahalli and Harnahalli Dacoities.

5. About the time of the investigation of the above dacoities and the enquiry of the good-behaviour case, a gang of 21 females who were then styled as Pamlores and were probably connected with the male members in those cases, was found in the Ranibennur Taluka bordering on Harihar Sub-Taluk. Eleven of these were imprisoned for failing to furnish security, and the 10 others who were passed on to Harihar escaped from surveillance from the Sirigere Station in that sub-taluk on the 23rd February 1905 and probably joined the gang that escaped later on from Honnali in March after the good-behaviour case. The history of these criminal classes presents a vivid picture of their attempts to secure a place of safety somewhere in the Mysore State close to the British Territory which they could easily enter when the ground became too hot for them here. Their frequent movements into Mysore in varying batches and under assumed castes, creeds and callings, taking the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts by turns on one side and the Dharwar and Bellary Districts on the other, at a time when the Criminal Intelligence Department had no combined working, show clearly how best they tried to avoid the surveillance of the Police where it was not helpful to them, and where it came in their way to enlist the sympathy of some influential local man that would give them and their wives and children a shelter, and afford facilities for their depredations both in British India and Mysore. Akin to Rangappa of Vasana in the Harihar Sub-Taluk, Patel Santappa of Kotemallur in the Honnali Taluk seems to have been taken into their confidence and his help extended even to recent days.

Pamlore females from Ranibennur and Harihar and their escape.

6. About a year after the escape of the gang of females from Sirigere, another gang of females among whom were the two women Hanumi and Ningi found with Rama's gang (see para 3 *supra*) with an old man Katya again reached Honnali on the 11th March 1906

Katya's gang.

Hanuma and Hala were among those that were acquitted in the Tirthahalli-Harnhalli dacoities and proceeded to the Telgi Station (see para 4) with Hanuma and Govinda, later on found in Rummaghatta (see para 13). The fact that during the capture, Mara, Hanuma, Hala and Arja were found lurking on the granary (panata) of patel Fakirappa, that Basya was caught while running away from the house of Ningi and that none of these long-absconding supernumeraries were in the gang when the same was examined by Mr. Ranoji Rao that morning, created such great suspicion that all the five were captured as also the permanent male members. Patel Fakirappa and Ningi who had all harboured these dangerous dacoits were placed before the District Magistrate of Shimoga for being bound over for good behaviour. The results in this case were not, however, as successful as those in the Chitaldrug District. The District Magistrate discharged all but Mara, Hanuma and Hala who, as ordered by him, furnished security for Rs. 100 each and returned to the gang at Mavinkere along with others in October 1907.

General disturbances in the Chitaldrug District.

17. Notwithstanding the captures made in May 1907 in the Chitaldrug District, a torch-light dacoity was attempted in the Chitaldrug Town on the 17th May, Korachar informant Sanivara was murdered while sleeping in a hut at Madapur in Holalkere Taluk on the 23rd May 1907, and a road robbery was committed near Holalkere on the 5th June 1907. This necessitated another general search on the 10th June 1907 in the Gadrigudda for Pamlores whose women were still under surveillance at Holalkere. But it was to no avail as the dacoits had in the meanwhile moved towards Holalkere, where on the same evening a Pamlore by name Mutha was found in a house having entered it with the cattle. He was forthwith placed before the Taluk Magistrate and was convicted for house trespass. This had a very salutary effect and it appeared that the gang passed out of the Chitaldrug District committing two burglaries in the Hosdurga Taluk on their way.

Disturbances in the Tumkur and Kadur Districts.

18. The tide now turned towards the south. In June 1907 dacoities were reported in the Sira and Gubbi Taluks of the Tumkur District. A dacoity occurred at Chikmagalur in the month of July. It was then reported that the arch Korachar dacoit Bodiya *alias* Pichiga and his men after their return from Coorg entered Arkalgud Taluk and committing some robberies there passed on to Banavar in the Hassan District and were then in league with the Pamlores. On the 2nd August 1907 seven suspicious-looking strangers were found at Tumkur and they effected their escape after their finger prints were taken. One of these has since been traced as Dodda Narasa *alias* Shelma (20) of Kortigere.

Police Conference at Bangalore, 4th August 1907.

19. As the consternation created by the gangs increased in the several districts and as individual efforts in each district did not seem sufficient to check their inroads, the then Inspector-General of Police, F. E. C. Carr, Esq., convened a meeting of the Superintendents of Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Tumkur Districts and in the Conference it was resolved that all places likely to afford shelter to the lurking of criminal gangs should be well scoured by the combined action of the Police aided by villagers.

General searches in August 1907. Pichiga and his men captured.

20. Accordingly a general scouring took place from the 9th August to 17th idem in the range of hills and jungles extending from Hirekalgudda in the Arsikere Taluk to Gadrigudda in the Holalkere Taluk *viâ* Garudangiri, Bidre and Malhal. No gangs were found in these beats, but on the information of Lambani cowherds as to the presence of suspicious-looking strangers in the Gadrigudda, Holalkere Taluk, patels and villagers immediately arranged for a search party and captured 5 men, one of whom turned out to be Korachar Pichiga. He and his younger brother Thimma were traced to be the perpetrators of the Chikmagalur Town dacoity and some burglaries in the Chitaldrug District and were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. With this ended the career of this notorious outlaw Pichiga and his gang.

Pamlore women in Chitaldrug sent to Banavar.

21. The Pamlore women kept under surveillance at Holalkere and the women of those that were sent to prison in the good behaviour cases in the Chitaldrug District were marched collectively to Banavar as requested by them in the month of October 1907. While they were on the Banavar side two Pamlores Sannamunia and Bhima were found as vagrants at Kadur on the 5th November 1907, and were placed before the Magistrate who sent them to Jail for failing to furnish security. It was subsequently found that Bhima's wife Yelli was a member of the gang of women near Banavar. About the same time a robbery occurred at Koppa and another at Yedahalli and an attempt was made to commit a burglary at Lakkavalli in the Kadur District. Later on in the latter part of November the gang of women entered the Kadur District from Banavar and proceeded to Nagamangala near Ajjampur in the Tarikere Taluk and camped there. Towards the end of December Avala Gopala (7) and Chinna Babiga (5) returned from the Bangalore Jail, and joined their women at Nagamangala. After this a part of the gang lived at Veerapur which is very close to Nagamangala and a close watch was kept on both the sections to see if any males visited them.

Harapanahalli dacoity.

22. A very heavy house dacoity occurred at Harapanahalli in the Bellary District on the 6th December, and later investigation showed that some dacoits passed from Tilnirkatte in the Channagiri Taluk in carts and three Pamlores of Tilnirkatte were then arrested on being identified by the cartmen. On the 9th January 1908 five of the Mavinkere Pamlores, namely, Peerya, Raya, Parsa, Neela and Basya were found missing from the gang, and it was thought that they escaped having caught scent of the arrests at Tilnirkatte. As none of the male members present in the Mavinkere gang were identified by the cartmen, the three from Tilnirkatte were taken to Harapanahalli, and there they were subsequently convicted under Section 402, Indian Penal Code.

Crime in the Shimoga and Tumkur Districts.

23. In the early part of February, 1908 there occurred a heavy burglary at Shikarpur, and from the information gathered during the investigation of the case, the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs were suspected to be the perpetrators of this offence. They were also suspected of being concerned in the dacoities at Muganaikankote and Hagalvadi in the Tumkur District that occurred in January 1908. It was also suspected that the five absentees from the Mavinkere gang had joined the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs, and that the Sahaslavalli dacoity in Shikarpur reported in the latter part of February 1908 was committed by them.

Conference of the Superintendents of Kadur and Shimoga.

24. Messrs. Wilkinson and Ranoji Rao, Superintendents of Police, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, met at Shimoga on the 5th March 1908 and discussed the measures to be adopted to ascertain the number, etc., of the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs and to capture them at the earliest opportunity.

Dacoities in the Davangere Taluk and the First Conference at Holalkere.

25. While attempts were in progress to effect a capture of the supernumeraries, two dacoities on the 31st March and one on the 1st April 1908 were reported from the Davangere Taluk and the same supernumeraries were suspected, though the investigation later on showed that others in the Bellary District were the real culprits. A Conference was held at Holalkere on the 10th April 1908 of Messrs. Wilkinson, Ranoji Rao and Ramaswamaiya, Superintendents of Police of the Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts; and in the light of information given by Jamadar Gudiappa of Ajjampur Range and Inspector Sundararajaiengar of the Tarikere Taluk, instructions were given to those officers to collect further information about the offences, if any, committed by the supernumeraries, their disposal of stolen property and the receivers of the same. The proceedings of this meeting were submitted to the Inspector-General of Police, and as it was ascertained that the supernumeraries had made themselves scarce just then, the question of arranging for a capture was reserved for a more favorable occasion.

Judicial and Legislative (Police), dated 13th April 1909.

PART III.

THE GENERAL CAPTURES AND THE EVENTS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THEM.

The situation in May 1908.

The situation in May 1908 was that the gang of Pamlore women and children found in January 1907 in the Channagiri Taluk was near Banavar in the Hassan District, and the male members thereof were evading observation; the gang of Pamlore women and children passported from the Chitaldrug District in October 1907 was near Nagamangala and Veerapur in the Kadur District, and it was not without its supernumeraries; the Pamlore gang passported from Hanagal in November 1906 was near Chikkangala in the Kadur Taluk and the number of men was comparatively small; Katya's gang was at Mavinkere and its five male members that passed out of view in January were still at large and were suspected to be with the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs; the seven strangers, five of whom appeared to be Pamlores, had not been traced after their escape from Tumkur in August 1907; and a number of crimes remained undetected and more were apprehended.

Inspector-General's visit to Ajjampur.

2. The Inspector-General of Police, D. Devaraj Urs, Esq., proceeded to Birur on the 30th May 1908 and camping at Ajjampur in the early part of June 1908 conducted confidential enquiries in person about the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs and their supernumeraries. He then proceeded to Shimoga collecting more information, returned with Mr. Ranoji Rao to Arsikere, where Mr. Wilkinson joined them and the matter was further discussed. It was found that the supernumeraries were then away from these parts and the arrangements to capture them could not therefore be taken in hand immediately.

Dacoities at Tiluvalli, Navanagere and Anantapur.

3. On the 28th May 1908 a dacoity was committed at Tiluvalli in the Hangal Taluk, Dharwar District, and on the 31st of the same month another was reported from Anantapur in the Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District. On the 2nd June 1908 another dacoity occurred at Navangere in the Sirsi Taluk, North Canara District, very close to the north-western border of the Sorab Taluk in the Shimoga District. At this time on the evening of the 1st June 1908 a gang of about 30 men was seen within the limits of the Anavatti Station in the Sorab Taluk very close to the British frontier. The Police Inspector of Sorab who received the information at 10 P.M. at Nerlige, where he was camping, immediately proceeded to the spot with about 60 men, but found no strangers. He, however, saw from the marks on the ground that a gang had sat there. On the 4th June 1908 the gang was again seen in the Ayankatte of Hireavali village, Sorab Taluk, and when the patel went with his villagers, the rogues ran away, leaving their food and things behind. The attempts of the Sorab Taluk Police to trace out this gang proved fruitless as it had already passed out of that taluk. The articles left behind at Hireavali were sent to Navanagere and some of them were identified as having been lost in the Navanagere case. On the night of the 4th June a suspicious-looking stranger who called himself Gangaram (28) was caught by a constable (Rustum) at Siralkoppa when emerging with another from an arrack shop carrying two bottles of arrack and a large quantity of eatables evidently for the use of his comrades. All the surrounding places were at once searched by Jamadar Madappa and his men as it was suspected that a gang was lurking somewhere to commit an offence, but none were found. Gangaram was passported to Tiluvalli at the request of the Hangal Police, who arrested him in connection with the Tiluvalli dacoity and subsequently released him and sent him under surveillance to Siralkoppa where he remained until he was sent to Kadur after the general captures. These disturbances were immediately followed by close searches in all places likely to give cover to the dacoits in those parts, and it was found that the gang had passed out of view. From the identification of the articles left behind at Hireavali, it was clear that the gang that escaped from there was the one that committed the Navanagere dacoity. Gangaram appeared to belong to the same gang and the information that was cleverly got from him when he was in custody at Tiluvalli showed that he was

supernumerary of the gangs of Nagamangala and Veerapur. Soon after the Navanagere dacoity, one Shelma (20) was found as a beggar about Banavasi in the Sirsi Taluk and was sent to Tiluvalli. He was identified by the Hangal Sub-Inspector as Shelma, a previous convict, and then he admitted he was a Pamlore from Sirhatti in the Sangli State in search of his wife but disclaimed all connection with the Pamlores of Mavinkere or Nagamangala. He was handed over to Mr. Ranoji Rao at Anavatti, and as no amount of persuasion could bring out from him any useful information about the gangs, he was sent under surveillance to Tarikere, when he joined the Nagamangala gang. These circumstances created a strong suspicion that the supernumeraries of Nagamangala and Veerapur gang were the authors of the above dacoities and that other supernumeraries had taken part with them in the commission of these offences.

Conference at Bangalore on the 22nd July 1908.

4. The Inspector-General of Police, therefore, convened a meeting of Superintendents of Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts, at which Mr. Krishnaji Pandurang Deshpande, Police Inspector, Southern Division, Dharwar District, was also present., and he described the Tiluvalli dacoity and the progress made in the investigation and asked for an early capture of the supernumeraries of the Nagamangala and Veerapur gangs. The Superintendents were told to meet again and arrange for this capture after settling the details.

Return of convicted Pamlores from the Central Jail to Nagamangala.

5. Towards the end of June 1908, the Pamlores convicted for good behaviour in the Chitaldrug District, namely :—

Avala Gopala's gang—
1. Avala Babiga *bin* Gopala (6)
2. Avala Chinna Thimma *bin* Hanumantha (12)
3. Avala Hanumantha *bin* Subba (8)
4. Avala Chinna Babiga *bin* Thimma (19)

Rama's gang—
5. Rama *bin* Honnura (17)
6. Fakira *bin* Marappa (15)
7. Rama *bin* Yenkappa (16)
8. Linga *bin* Marappa (2)
9. Hanuma *bin* Ranga (18)
10. Govindu *bin* Perumalu (11)

were released from the Jail and they joined their women in Nagamangala and Veerapur. They were followed by 11. Goniga (4) who also joined the gang in the month of July.

Tactics employed.

6. With a view to encourage the supernumeraries to come to the gangs during night and sleep in the sheds, the constables openly employed to watch the gangs were withdrawn and special detectives were deputed to keep a secret watch on the movements of the gang and the supernumeraries. Nadig Guru Rao of Baggavalli, who was commanding the confidence of the supernumeraries, and Manikyam, who was equally familiar with them, were engaged to pry into the secrets of these Pamlores and bring information regarding their doings and disposal of property. The Superintendents of the Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts and Inspector Mr. Deshpande of Dharwar again met at Holalkere on the 19th August 1908 and resolved to effect the capture on the 10th September 1908 and submitted proceedings of the Conference to the Inspector-General of Police.

Ranibennur and Masoor Dacoities.

7. While arrangements were thus in progress, the supernumeraries again made themselves scarce. Soon after a dacoity occurred in the town of Ranibennur on the night of 1st September and another was committed at Masoor in the Kod Taluk of the Dharwar District on the 3rd September 1908. These two dacoities occurring in quick succession appeared to be the doings of the same gang, and the nature of the offences showed that they were the work of Pamlores. The Head Constable of Hallur Station, Kod Taluk, Dharwar District, received information that about two miles from his station there were traces of a gang having cooked food and slept on the left bank of the Tungabhadra within the limits of his station. He immediately proceeded to the place, and made enquiries as to who crossed over by the ferry to Hiregonigere, a village in the Honnali Taluk of the Shimoga District, on the right bank of the Tungabhadra. Having ascertained that a gang had crossed over on the night of the 4th September, he gave information of the same

to his officers, and Mr. Deshpande requested the Superintendents of Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts to have the Malebennur State Forests covering parts of Honnali and Harihar Taluks scoured as it was then rumoured that the gang was still lurking there.

Scouring in the Malebennur Forests.

8. Accordingly the jungles were scoured by parties led by Messrs. Ramaswamaiya and Ranoji Rao and Deshpande, but no gangs were found there. The enquiry that followed this search showed that the members of the gang looked like Pamlores and the ferry contractor and Forest Guard Imam Sab who helped to bring them across the river and supply provision to them as proved by a number of witnesses, identified the figure of Peerya in a photo preserved by the Shimoga Police. This made it definite that the above two dacoities were committed by the supernumeraries of Mavinkere and Nagamangala gangs, and the Inspector-General of Police again meeting the Superintendents of the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and Mr. Deshpande at Kadur on the 25th September, issued instructions for promptly arranging to capture the supernumeraries.

Arrangements immediately preceding the captures.

9. The supernumeraries were not all in one place and were so careful as to avoid giving any scent of their approach to their gangs. It was strongly suspected that the local Koramars at Kodihalli, Horithimmanahalli, Thimmapura, Sannakki Koppal and Hanumanahalli were their informants and gave shelter to them. As has already been detailed, the Pamlore camps were situated in various places in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts and for a successful attempt it was necessary to raid all those places on one and the same night and keep watch later on to see if any passed from camp to camp. All these were ascertained and the time of action was carefully discussed and settled upon. Nadig Guru Rao and Manikyam were of immense help in these arrangements and Police officers belonging to distant stations in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts not likely to be identified by the supernumeraries were sent in disguise to the Pamlore gangs to understand the geography of the country and see the supernumeraries if possible. The date of the capture fixed at Holalkere became inconvenient on account of the disappearance of the supernumeraries and of the change of their camps owing to plague. Owing to the spread of this disease the gangs at Nagamangala and Veerapur left their places and lived in sheds in a neglected garden at a distance from Kortigere. They then left this place also and moved on to another desolate land affording very good cover and means of easy escape. During Dasara, Mr. Ramaswamaiya was called to Mysore, where he met the Inspector-General and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., M.A., and received instructions in connection with the captures. Mr. Wilkinson who was on leave at Ajmere was wired to come back and he met the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur at Mysore on the 6th October and received instructions after further discussion. Mr. Ramaswamaiya proceeded to Shimoga and conveyed the instructions of the Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Ranoji Rao on the 7th. These two officers proceeded the same evening to Arsikere and met Mr. Wilkinson in train and returned with him to Birur, discussing the various details. Mr. Ramaswamaiya went to Harihar, met and informed Mr. Deshpande that the arrangements were ripe for the capture on the night of the 9th October. These secret conferences were found necessary to guard against all possibilities of giving any scent to the supernumeraries and their informants who were reported to be ever on the alert. Messrs. Wilkinson and Ranoji Rao proceeded to Tarikere towards the evening of the 8th October and it was decided that the general captures should be effected during night on the next day when it was ascertained there would be in the camp a feast consequent on the recovery of some women from plague and that all the supernumeraries would attend the same. Mr. Wilkinson accordingly sent urgent wires to the Inspector-General of Police and the officers concerned about this decision and asked for the mobilization of the various batches of the Police Force which had been kept ready on the pretext that they were required for some other purposes.

10. The following were the several settlements of the Pamlores that had been decided upon to be raided simultaneously :—

The several places for the search and distribution of the force.

Kadur District	...	1. Kortigere in the Tarikere Taluk. 2. Kadur Kasaba.
Shimoga District	...	1. Mavinkere in the Shimoga Taluk. 2. Tilnirkatte in the Channagiri Taluk.
Hassan District	...	1. Hanumanahalli near Banavar in the Arsikere Taluk.

Besides these, it was found necessary to have a simultaneous search in the following places of the local Koramars who were suspected to be in league with the Pamlores and to afford shelter to them :—

Kadur District—

1. Kodihalli	...	Kadur Taluk.
2. Horithimmanahalli	...	
3. Thimmapura	...	
4. Sannakki Koppal	...	

Hassan District—

1. Ganjigere	...	Arsikere Taluk.

(1) The searches in the Channagiri Taluk were entrusted to Inspector Venkata Rao and Jamadar Bhima Rao and Karenaik of that taluk and their men.

(2) Those at Horithimmanahalli and Thimmapura were entrusted to Jamadar Thammia of Kadur Taluk and his men.

(3) Inspector Venkatagiri Iyer of Kadur Taluk was deputed to search the Kadur Kasaba gang of Pamlores and the huts of the local Koramars at Kodihalli.

(4) The Hassan District Police under Inspectors Puttannaiya and Seshachar were ordered to take up the raids at Hanumanahalli, Ganjigere and Sannakki Koppal as these places lie close to each other.

(5) Inspector Dummiah of the Shimoga Taluk with 20 men of the Shimoga District and 10 Waddars and Jamadar Ramaswamiah of Benkipur Range were detailed for raiding the Mavinkere Camp.

(6) Jamadar Rahiman of the Shimoga Kasaba was told off with 10 men and 10 Waddars to guard the paths in the jungles between Mavinkere and Kortigere Camps.

(7) The rest of the force was reserved for action at the Kortigere Camp, which was reported to be the most difficult to manage, being the largest consisting of many able-bodied and desperate ruffians armed with knives and choppers.

11. The Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur who were at the capital on account of the Dasara left Mysore on the 8th October to supervise the operations for the capture on the 9th October 1908. A detachment of 100 men and officers from the Provincial Special Reserve and the Bangalore City Force and the recruits of the Police Training School was despatched from Bangalore by the morning train in mufti. The Inspector-General of Police alighted at Arsikere to give instructions to the Hassan Police Superintendent, Mr. S. Narayana Rao, and also to avoid being observed by the Kadur gang. The Deputy Commissioner passed on to Kadur, whither the Inspector-General motored later on in the night. The Police Force from Bangalore moved on to Birur and there being joined by the officers and men and Lambanies of the Chitaldrug District proceeded to Shimoga by train. In the night these forces moved back by the mail train along with the officers and men of the Shimoga District. At Mosarahalli the batches detailed for duty at Mavinkere and to guard the jungle-paths alighted, while the bulk of the force moved on to Sivapur

The move.

a small station on the Birur-Shimoga Railway, Mr. Wilkinson joining the same at Tarikere. After alighting at 10 P.M., we moved on to a railway cutting a mile distant and there divided the whole force into three batches and proceeded to the spot from three different directions. These batches were as follows:—

(1) Mr. T. F. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kadur District, with Inspector Sundararajaiengar of Tarikere Taluk and Inspector R. Shama Rao of the Police Training School and 50 men of the Training School and the Provincial Reserve.

(2) Mr. B. S. Ranoji Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Shimoga, with Inspector Nagesha Rao of Shikarpur and Mr. O'Doherty, Chief Inspector of the Bangalore City, and 50 men of the Bangalore City, the Training School and the Shimoga District.

(3) Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Chitaldrug, with Head-quarter Inspector Narna Iyer and Inspector Fida Hussain of Harihar and 30 men and 18 Lambanies of the Chitaldrug District. Ten men from the Bangalore detachment were deputed to patrol the Birur-Tarikere road. It was midnight when the three parties converged towards the camp of the Pamlores. Before the parties closed on the gang it was aroused by the barking of dogs followed by the howling of women, and the male members began to run in different directions. They were successfully hemmed in and were secured. It was subsequently ascertained that two supernumeraries known as Sidda and Sanga who lived in a distant corner of the camp made good their escape immediately after the alarm was given by the dogs under the cover of the bushes and milk hedges of the extensive cocoanut gardens directly behind their sheds. While the persons thus captured were being well secured and the runaways were being searched for, the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur arrived at the scene and ordered that the men and women and also their sheds should be carefully watched and that they should be searched after day-break.

12. The names of the men captured at Kortigere are as follows:—

Men captured at Kortigere.

1. Fakira *bin* Nagappa.
2. Ninga *bin* Madappa.
3. Narsiga *bin* Venkappa.
4. Goniga *bin* Rama.
5. Aval Babiga *bin* Gopala.
7. Gopala *bin* Mallappa.
8. Hanumantha *bin* Subba.
9. Sannanarsa *bin* Hanumantha.
10. Ramudu *bin* Yellappa.
11. Govinda *bin* Perumalu.
12. Avalu Thimmudu *bin* Hanumantha.
13. Fakira *bin* Kannappa.
14. Ramudu *bin* Narasappa.
15. Fakira *bin* Marappa.
16. Ramudu *bin* Yenkappa.
17. Rama *bin* Honnura.
18. Honnura *bin* Ranga.
19. Aval Chinna Babiga *bin* Thimma.
20. Doddanarasa *bin* Rama.
21. Rajadu *bin* Hanuma.
22. Hanumantha *bin* Rama.

Acting on the personal instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner, on their way to the scene, the villagers of Kortigere found two old women and a lad of the Kadur Kasaba Pamlore gang who were apparently coming to Kortigere to give information of the search in their own camp and to warn the Kortigere gang against similar raid, in which, fortunately for us, they were too late. They were brought to the Kortigere Camp and were placed before the Inspector-General and the Deputy Commissioner. The young man was Rajaga (23) whose father Rajadu had already been secured in the capture. Rajaga was also arrested on suspicion and placed with the other accused. Mr. K. P. Deshpande with two Sub-Inspectors and a posse of constables of the Dharwar District attired as Sadhus arrived at the scene later on, having alighted at Birur towards midnight by the mail train. Searches were conducted next morning and valuable gold and silver jewels and valuable cloths worth in all Rs. 800 were found in the sheds and on the person of the wives of some of the accused. Many interesting things such as gourd pipes, razors, false beards and mustaches, vertebral bones of snakes, beads and rudrakshis, nets and conchs, herbs and drugs, empty and part-filled bottles of country and foreign liquors, etc., were in the sheds.

13. During the raid at Mavinkere conducted by Inspector Dummaiya and his party the following four supernumeraries were captured :—

The Mavinkere raid.

24. Parasa *bin* Nagappa.
25. Raya *bin* Sivappa.
26. Neela *bin* Tuljaram.
27. Yella *bin* Rama.

The first three of these were long out of view and were found lurking in the jungle with two others being traced out by Jamadar Rahimkhan and his party. The 4th was captured while sleeping in a hut of the Pamlores in the Mavinkere Camp. The following members of the Mavinkere gang were thereafter arrested on suspicion :—

29. Arja *bin* Peerya.
30. Kariya *bin* Rama.
31. Hanuma *bin* Linga.
32. Hala *bin* Hanuma.
33. Gangaram *bin* Peerya.
34. Mara *bin* Era.
35. Shesha *bin* Sumka.

14. No supernumeraries were found in the other places that were searched at the same time on this night. On the 21st October 1908 the Hassan Police secured two Pamlore supernumeraries, namely, Rama and Krishna of the Hanumanahalli gang. Gangaram (28) who came on gang form from Shiralkoppa was arrested at Kadur as he was involved in the dacoity.

Results of the other searches.

15. All attempts were being made to arrest the supernumeraries that escaped during the capture. The two that escaped from the jungle near Mavinkere were evidently Peerya and Basya who had passed out of view along with Parasa, Raya and Neela captured that night. The two that escaped from the Kortigere Camp were ascertained to be Sidda and Sanga and information was received that they were lurking in the Yemmedoddi Kaval in the Kadur Taluk and were about to visit Timma Jetty's hut in a Lambani tanda situated in a field away from Avutanahalli, village for the purpose of meeting a pleader and engaging his services to defend the captured men. Messrs. Wilkinson and Ramaswamaiya, Assistant Superintendents of Kadur and Chitaldrug, and Inspectors Shama Rao, Venkatagiri Iyer and Sundararajaiengar repaired to the spot with a few men and surrounded the hut. When the doors bolted from within were opened a rush was made in, when it was found that the pleader present was Mr. Manjiah of Chikmagalur and that the persons negotiating with him were the supernumeraries Sidda (36) and Sanga (37) and a third by name Venkatarama (38), another supernumerary of the Kortigere gang. These were arrested and brought to Kadur.

Arrest of Sidda, Sanga and Venkatarama.

16. Mr. Wilkinson took up the investigation of these cases against the Kortigere gang and was assisted by Mr. Ramaswamaiya and Inspectors Shama Rao and Sundararajaiengar in it. Mr. Ranoji Rao, assisted by Inspector Dummaiya, investigated the cases against the Pamlores of the Mavinkere gang. The stolen property recovered during these investigations consisted of gold and silver jewellery and valuable cloths, and its aggregate value is Rs. 5,302. A statement showing the names of the persons arrested in the cases in which they are concerned and their previous convictions as traced by finger prints, is herewith appended for kind perusal. It will be seen from this that these dacoits are concerned in the dacoities committed at—

Investigation and its results.

1. Harapanahalli in the Bellary District
2. Tiluvalli
3. Ranibennur } in the Dharwar District
4. Masoor
5. Navanagere in the North Canara District
6. Anantapur in the Shimoga District and in the house-breaking and theft at ... .
7. Hosdurga in the Chitaldrug District

Of the property recovered, that to the value of Rs. 2,857 has been proved to be connected with the above cases, and as to the rest, investigation is still going on to ascertain to which of the old cases in Mysore or British India it is connected.

Judicial and Legislative (Police), dated 13th April 1909.

Disposal of the accused.

17. Of the 38 persons that were arrested, four were dealt with for being bound over for good behaviour and three were released as there was no evidence of their being concerned in any of the cases. The other 31 persons were handed over to the British Police under warrants from the District Magistrates of Dharwar and Bellary and are undergoing trial at Ranibennur and Harapanahalli. In some of the cases in which property has been traced to the accused, the evidence as against them amounts to the offence of receiving stolen property falling under Section 412 of the Indian Penal Code and they will accordingly be tried in Mysore after the close of the trials in British India.

Conclusion.

18. It will be seen from this short report what an amount of trouble and anxiety these Pamlores have caused to the Mysore Police while systematically carrying on their depredations both in and out of Mysore during the last five years. Their repeated attempts to find settlements in convenient localities of the frontier districts, not far from the British Borders, the tactful manner in which they succeed to gain the confidence of the local men by liberally remunerating them, the cunning way in which they evade all suspicion on the part of the Police as well as the general public under the guise of recognized innocent classes, their dexterity in deceiving the Police by various pretensions to effect escapes from custody, the clever disposition of their camps which serve as outposts for rapid exchange and communication of information, their scrupulous attention to maintain always a reserve of supernumeraries ready for action, their daring and relentless and sometimes outrageous acts during the commission of their well-planned dacoities, the care and caution they exercise in the disposal of their booty, the religious tenacity with which they plead their innocence, are hard facts which baffle the strenuous efforts of even the most experienced Police officers in the investigation of crimes in which these Pamlores are concerned. Indeed, it will be a crowning act of success if this class of most dangerous marauders with hereditary propensities to crime could be reclaimed to society to lead a life of peaceful and honest citizens. As the realization of this ideal does not appear to be practicable in the near future, it is inevitable that the policeman has to contend against their ravages for the time being.

In connection with the recent captures, we feel it a pleasant duty to express our appreciation of, as well as to bring to the kind notice of the Inspector-General of Police, the good services rendered by the Chief Inspector of the Bangalore City, Mr. O'Doherty, and Inspector Shama Rao of the Police Training School as also of Inspector Sundararajaiengar and Venkatagiri Iyer of the Kadur District, Inspectors Dummaiya and Nagesha Rao of the Shimoga District, and Inspectors Narna Iyer and Fida Hussain of the Chitaldrug District, in the capture of the Pamlores and in the investigation that followed. The Jamadars, Dafadars and men who were engaged in this work performed their duties most cheerfully. We would beg to add that Nadig Guru Rao of Bagguvalli and others who did useful service in securing us valuable information towards the captures and the recovery of stolen property, have been in separate references recommended for suitable rewards.

No. J. 3099—Police 126-08-2, dated Bangalore, 13th April 1909.

Order thereon.—The capture of this dangerous gang is most creditable to the Inspector-General of Police and the officers and men concerned. Mr. Devaraj Urs deserves the thanks of Government for his efficient organization of the measures for the capture of the gang and for the manner in which these measures were carried out and brought to a successful conclusion.

Separate orders will be issued regarding the various recommendations made by the Inspector-General in the letter read above.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, with the photos.

Exd.—C. V.

1908-09

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE
(POLICE)

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 13th April 1909

No. J. 3099
Police 126-08-2

Passing orders on a report submitted by the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore on the capture of a dangerous gang of dacoits known as *Pamlores* in the Kadur District on the 9th October 1908.

GPB—6-5-09—400

G.R.S. 23]

Police

File No. 12608

Serial No. 3

Diary No. of letter replied to

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
(Police)

, *the* 190

Date of issue 21st September 09

Signed by Sir S. Kariyamaiya

READ—again.—

Letter no. 4319/441 dated the 13th February 1909 from the I.G. of Police in Mysore, submitting a report on the capture of a dangerous gang of dacoits known as

ORDER THEREON.—No.

the Pathanes in the Kadur Dt. on the 9th October 1908.

—Order thereon—No. J 836 Police 26-08

In this report the I.G. specially brings to notice the services rendered by B. Ramaswamiah Messrs. T. F. Wilkinson,

over

SUBJECT

~~B. Ramaswamiah~~ and B.S. Ranoji Rao, Asst. Supdts. of the ~~Hadra~~, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga Dts in connection with the capture of the above gang. Govt. are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by these officers and particularly by Mr. Ramaswamiah.

2. The I.G. is requested to make a separate reference as regards the grant of suitable rewards to the subordinate police officers and others who rendered good service in this connection.

S.R. 12/9/09
for Secretary

12 Sept 09

To

The I.G. of Police in Mysore.

10-9-09

13/9/09